



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE HEALTH

OF THE

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT**

FOR THE YEAR **1930**

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

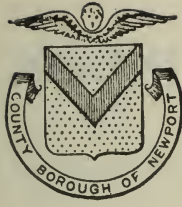
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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR F. QUICK.

### Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. H. B. Williams)	COUNCILLOR J. R. WARDELL
ALDERMAN J. LLOYD DAVIES	" Mrs. H. J. HART
" T. G. LEWIS	" Mrs. W. B. LEWCOCK
COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON	" F. I. SWEENEY
" F. J. HUMPHRIES	" A. LEVESON
" W. CASEY	" Mrs. E. E. POOLE

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

### Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN

**All the Members of the Health Committee.**

### Co-opted Members :

MRS. A. W. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
" L. CATTELL	" G. M. SLADE
" K. FAWCKNER	" E. M. WOOD
MRS. T. CROWTHER	

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## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

(COUNCILLOR W. T. GRIFFITHS)

### Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. H. B. Williams)	COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES
COUNCILLOR E. A. CHARLES	" A. E. PUGH
" W. J. WALL	" E. W. KING
" F. J. HUMPHRIES	" F. RYAN
" W. CASEY	
" J. R. WARDELL	

# **VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.**

Chairman : Councillor W. A. Linton, J.P.

Representing the Corporation ...	...	The Mayor (Councillor W. H. B. Williams) Aldermen Col. W. Clifford Phillips, J. McGinn (Resigned 10/11/30), W. Graham White, T. G. Lewis, W. M. Blackburn; Councillor R. Davies.
Representing the Medical Profession ...	...	Sir A. Garrod Thomas, Dr. S. Hamilton, Dr. W. Bassett.
Representing the Social Workers ...	...	The Revs. T. P. Woodcock, E. Walrond Skinner, Thos. Richards, F. Molyneux.
Co-opted Members ...	...	Councillor Mrs. H. J. Hart, Councillor Mrs. C. M. Lewcock.

## **HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

Medical Officer of Health ...	...	J. Howard Jones, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) ...	...	Mrs. M. A. Benner, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 2/4/30). Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/5/30).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health ...	...	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 18/8/30).
Secretary, Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committee ...	...	Percy E. Jones.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector ...	...	Spencer E. Jones <sup>1</sup> .
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	...	Herbert Smith <sup>1</sup> , W. Charles <sup>1</sup> , W. J. Powell <sup>1</sup> , E. J. Davies <sup>1</sup> , F. J. Keyes <sup>1</sup> , R. Mair <sup>1,2</sup> (Appointed 3/11/30).
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses ...	...	Miss W. K. Willey <sup>1,3</sup> (Resigned 31/3/30), Miss M. Taylor, Miss B. E. M. C. Evans <sup>3</sup> , Miss A. French <sup>3</sup> , Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss H. J. Davies <sup>3</sup> , Mrs. E. M. Grabner <sup>3</sup> , Miss M. M. Bond <sup>3,4</sup> , Miss M. Oldfield, Miss M. I. Lester <sup>3,4</sup> (Inspector of Midwives) (Appointed 1/10/30).
Clerical—		
Chief and Statistical ...	...	Percy E. Jones. W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper, W. H. Nock (Resigned 22/2/30), G. R. Evans, A. J. Masi, F. H. Williams (Appointed 30/6/30), L. J. Carter (Appointed 17/3/30), H. C. Coldrick (Appointed 15/10/30).
Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.) ...	...	Miss M. E. Lowater, Miss H. H. Waldron
Part-Time Assistants—		
Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse ...	...	Miss V. Gillman Jones.
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse ...	...	Miss E. M. Capper.
Lay ...	...	Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss Huntley, Miss A. Harris.
Vaccination Officer ...	...	E. de Lloyd (Appointed 1/4/30).
Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital ...	...	Matron : Miss J. Adams.
Cefn (Small Pox) Hospital ...	...	Caretaker : A. E. Walker.
Crick House (Small Pox) Hospital ...	...	Caretakers : Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Billing (Appointed 24/7/30).
House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers ...	...	H. J. Smith, T. L. Taylor.
	1 =	Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
	2 =	Meat Inspector's Certificate (R.S.I.).
	3 =	Certificated Midwife (By Exam.).
	4 =	Health Visitor's Certificate (R.S.I.).



# SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1929 & 1930.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water)		...	5,020 acres	
		(including 589 acres covered with water)		
		1929		1930
Population (estimated)	...	95,990	...	95,990
Density (persons per acre)	...	19.12	...	19.12
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	...	17,523	...	17,787
		(1921—15,660)		
Average number of occupants per dwelling house		5.48	...	5.86
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	...	157	...	214
Births (nett)	...	No. 1,691	...	1,682
		Rate 17.57	...	17.52
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)		No. 1,175	...	1,011
		Rate 12.24	...	10.58
Infant Deaths (Do.)		No. 119	...	92
		Rate per 1,000 Births 70.4	...	54.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...	...	2.46	...	1.58
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases		.56	...	.156
Rateable Value at March 31st	...	£598,758*		£600,599
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£2,697		£2,369
Rate for Financial Year—in the £		12/2		12/2

\*Reduction due to Local Government Act, 1929.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MARKET BUILDINGS,  
NEWPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1930. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

### POPULATION.

The official estimate by the Registrar General not having arrived at the time of writing this report, the population of the Borough in June, 1930, has been estimated at 95,990—the same figure as that used by the Registrar General for calculating death rates in 1929. It is probable that the population is continuing to decline; during the past three years there has been an estimated reduction in the population of the town, due (i.) to the transfer of many Newport residents to districts immediately outside the Borough boundaries where a large number of “subsidy” houses have been built; (ii.) to the steadily diminishing birth rate. The total decrease in the population since 1926 amounted to 1,563.

The area of the Borough has not been increased since 1888, with the exception of the addition of a little land when the new Docks were built.

The natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths), was only 671, compared with 516 in 1929. The males were estimated to number 47,990 and the females 48,000. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 2,290, but the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 2,869 more persons in Liswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 657 in St. Julians Ward, 629 in Caerau Ward, and 459 in Maindee Ward, whilst there were fewer persons in all the other Wards.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward with 97.86 persons per acre, and Victoria with 48.79. The lowest—Alexandra with 8.65 and Liswerry 9.14. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 7.45, and Central, 7.04, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.34, and Maindee, 4.49. The average number of persons per house has declined from 6.02 at the census to 5.36. Each of the Wards shows a reduction, but it is an instance of averages being somewhat misleading for there are still a very large number of cases of overcrowding.

*The Physical Features and General Character* of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

#### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

##### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1930 was 1,725. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for some years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 64 plus 1 registered not notified, in addition there were 21 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1923-1930 are as follows :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Births Notified and Registered	2090	2067	1985	1902	1774	1736	1730	1712
" Registered but not Notified	33	25	11	18	16	12	6	13
" Notified but not Registered	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total Live Births ...	2124	2092	1998	1921	1790	1748	1736	1725
Still Births Notified or Registered	89	95	78	87	82	80	89	65
Miscarriages ...	23	15	25	21	20	24	23	21
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...	40	54	68	64	40	38	52	40

The live births notified by midwives were 1,543; by doctors, parents and others, 185.

##### REGISTERED BIRTHS.

The nett number of live births registered in the Borough during 1930 was 1,682 (826 boys and 856 girls), and the birth rate was 17.52

per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 23.91 during the five years 1920-24, and of 18.61 during the quinquennial period 1925-29. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1930 was 16.3 and in the 107 County Boroughs 16.6. The figure of 1,682 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1888. The number of births has shown a continuous decline since the year 1920, when the number of births registered was 2,625.

Both the number and percentage of illegitimate births have increased during the past four years; the 1930 figures were 61, with a percentage of 3.7 of total births, compared with 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, and 3.1 in 1929.

#### STILL BIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Still Births came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Still Births registered in Newport in 1928 was 72, in 1929, 82 or .85 per 1,000 of the population, and in 1930, 61 with a rate of .63. The comparative rate for England and Wales was also .63 and for the County Boroughs .71. Newport's rate was lower than usual. Since the notification of Births Act came into operation in 1908, the number of Still Births notified have been recorded, and judging from the result of the compulsory notification of Still Births the figures recorded appear to have been fairly complete and give an annual average for the past 10 years of 86 Still Births,—a very serious loss. In 1930 the proportion of Still Births to Live Births was 3.6 per cent., and during the past 5 years the average was 4.3 per cent. Crindau Ward has shown the highest proportion of Still Births—7.4 per cent. during the same quinquennial period and Maindee Ward next with 5.0 per cent. The Wards which gave the lowest proportion were Central 3.4 per cent., and Alexandra and Liswerry each 3.6 per cent.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of these Still Births are due to Syphilis.

Syphilitic offspring may be born dead, diseased, mentally defective, deformed, blind, deaf, or may be otherwise affected so as to be a burden to the community for life.

Maternity and Child Welfare work can and does ensure in many cases the birth of healthy infants from Syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment. It is often stated that Maternity and Child Welfare work increases the proportion of the unfit among the general population. This is not so in the case of infants whose mothers submitted to proper treatment during pregnancy, but results in the production of many healthy children and the saving of money spent on the upkeep of mental defectives, on mental hospitals and other institutions.

Many of the deaths under 4 weeks are due to injuries at birth. The investigations of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations



"show that a very large number of still-births and of deaths during the first days of life are caused by obstetrical injuries"—it is estimated that 10 per cent. of the deaths of infants during the first few days are due to injuries at birth.

From investigations made at Maternity Hospitals it would appear that 50 per cent. of still-births occur before labour started. 30 per cent. are associated with serious obstetrical complications, and 20 per cent. occur in the absence of serious birth complications.

The view is expressed by the Medical Officer of a very large Maternity Hospital that 15 per cent. of the still-births mortality would be preventable by good midwifery, and the low death-rate among infants during the first weeks of life would show that conservative methods of delivery (now instrumental) can reduce the number of deaths of infants soon after birth.

It is now generally recognised that the use of the forceps in its simplest form is attended by a definite risk to the life of the infant.

It is probable therefore that a great proportion of deaths among infants in the first week of life are due to maternal illness and injuries during birth. It would appear that injuries at birth account for a certain proportion of mental deficiency cases.

"The examination of the late history of 2,000 "forceps cases" in the practice of a Scandinavian Hospital by Dr. Wetterhal gave the following results when compared with the after history of 2,000 infants delivered naturally." In the case of children delivered by the intermediate or high forceps operation, the proportion of defectives are nearly 50 per cent. higher than among those infants in which the natural process of birth was not interfered with.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

92 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 54.7 per 1,000 births, compared with 70.4 in 1929, and with 72.2 and 72.6 during the two previous quinquennial periods respectively. Last year's rate was the lowest ever recorded in Newport. In England and Wales the rate during 1930 was 60, and in the County Boroughs 64. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table below.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the previous 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.6 in 1926, which was the previous lowest on record.



INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908-1912		1925-29		1930		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	7.8	5.6	3	3.3	1.8
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	8.3	6.0	4	4.4	2.4
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	32.6	23.6	48	52.2	28.5
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	13.8	10.0	13	14.1	7.7
Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.0	2	2.2	1.2
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	4.0	2.9	1	1.1	.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	24.0	17.4	14	15.2	8.3
Venereal Diseases ..	1.2	1.5	.3	.2	...	...	...
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	7.8	5.6	7	7.6	4.1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>100</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54.7</b>
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	4.0	2.9	4	4.4	2.4
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	0.4	.3	1	1.1	.6
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ..	...	...	...	...	4	4.4	2.4

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

The only group of diseases which showed a higher death rate in 1930 when compared with the rates for the previous 5 years were Wasting Diseases and Premature Birth; all the other groups showed decreased rates.

#### Age at Death.

Compared with the average for the previous 5 years there was a reduction in the death rate (per 1,000 births) in the age groups 1-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-9 months, and 9-12 months; whilst the age groups, under 1 week and under 1 month, showed an increased rate. The group under one month of age gave a rate of 33.9 compared with 33.8 for the previous 5 years. The comparative rate for England and Wales was 31 in 1930.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies

arise has not reduced maternal or infantile mortality to any appreciable extent and it undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy.

*Mortality among Illegitimate Children.*—Of the 61 infants born out of wedlock, three died. The death rate was 49.2 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 100.7 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. The mortality rate among Legitimate Infants in 1930 was actually higher, namely, 54.9, a very unusual occurrence—the average death rate of Legitimate Infants for the past 5 years was 71.4.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

### DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

7 mothers died from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, or 4.16 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate of 4.40 for England and Wales. If the number of known pregnancies is taken as the basis, the rate in Newport is reduced to 3.9 per 1,000. 2 of the 7 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.19 per 1,000). 2 non-residents admitted into local Hospitals also died from Puerperal Fever. 3 cases of this disease were notified, including 1 non-resident, compared with 11 last year. Of the Newport cases one was confined by a Medical man and the other by a Midwife.

As will be seen from the figures given below maternal deaths in 1930 were below the average for the past five years.

Period.	Deaths per 1000 Births.					
	Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.	
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900 ... ..	3·	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60
1910—1914 ... ..	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95
1923—1927 ... ..	4·4	2·24	4·2	2·13	8·6	4·37
1924—1928 ... ..	4·4	2·33	3·8	2·01	8·2	4·35
1925—1929 ... ..	4·4	2·43	4·6	2·54	9·0	4·98
Year 1929 ... ..	3·	1·77	4·	2·37	7·	4·14
" 1930 ... ..	2·	1·19	5·	2·97	7·	4·16
" 1930—England and Wales	?	1·92	?	2·48	2,854	4·40

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* 8 cases were notified—10 less than last year. This figure includes 3 non-residents admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which

cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before child-birth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever. Reference to this has been made earlier in this report.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding still exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital beds will provide the only practicable solution.

Previous attention has been drawn to the fact that maternal mortality in this country has been practically stationary for nearly 20 years, in spite of the gradual substitution of the old untrained midwives by partially trained ones, and the provision of medical help in cases of emergency before, during, and after child-birth. Unfortunately this latter arrangement is based on the treatment of symptoms and not on the prevention of disease. In many towns it leads to unnecessary instrumental interference which is now recognised to be prejudicial to mother and infant.

The public still require education in reference to the dangers of "hurried" midwifery.

I wish again to draw attention to the fact that the Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Acts amounts, I understand, to £1,500,000 per annum, and that there are no conditions laid down as to the manner in which the recipients should spend the money. We are generally of opinion that Maternity Benefit should be co-ordinated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

#### ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 571 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff, compared with 632 during 1929.

239 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 72 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 820, at Centres 2,016 Total 2,836. 494 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

132 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with goat

and medicated foods at Centres and Clinic by voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

#### BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted from the town into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 25 births (16 non-residents) occurred there, of which 4 were stillborn. At Woolston House 29 births took place, of which 2 were stillborn and 9 were non-residents. At the Barracks there were 2 births—a total of 56 births at Public Institutions.

There are also 8 private Maternity Homes in the town. 190 births occurred in them. 8 were stillbirths and 55 non-residents. In all 246 births took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of stillbirths to live births in these Institutions was 5.7, compared with 3.6 in the whole town. A large proportion of the patients were admitted into the Maternity Homes owing to complications of pregnancy.

Arrangements have been made for the admission on the recommendation of your Officers of maternity cases to the Kensington Maternity Home, Herbert Street Maternity Home, and Gold Tops Nursing Home. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 31 patients were admitted into these Maternity Homes during the year, for which the Corporation paid £255 7s. 6d. £77 5s. 6d. of this amount was refunded by the patients.

The cost of each patient to the Corporation amounted to £5 14s. 3d.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home nursed cases.

#### *Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.*

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1930) to £286 4s. 6d. for 173 patients. The amount recovered from patients by the Borough Treasurer (for the financial year) amounted to £127 19s. 4d.

Of the 173 cases, 68 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 64 were required to repay part, 41 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£13 4s. 0d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments by patients amounted to £2 4s. 0d.



## WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Mothers.			Children.		
To—	Visits&Re-visits		To—	Visits&Re-visits	
	1930	1929		1930	1929
Centre Mothers...	84	58	Centre Infants ...	291	164
Other Mothers ...	199	185	Other " ..	4908	4716
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	82	76	Centre Child'n 1-5 yrs	430	415
Other do. ...	412	484	Other " " "	3012	3442
			Infectious Diseases, etc	600	566
Total ...	777	803	Total ...	9241	9303

	1930.	1929.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,492	1,643
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	11,510	11,749

There was a slight decrease in the number of visits to homes chiefly due to the increase of the work entailed in arranging for repayment of Doctors' fees. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the maternity and child welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ." *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

## CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

3,361 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres; 1,611 of these were medically examined at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded was 15,479. 3,442 Home Visits were also paid to them, apart from visits re Infectious Diseases.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 11,938 during 1930, compared with 13,617 during 1929.



### INFANT FEEDING.

1,673 newly born infants were visited during 1930, out of a total of 1,725 live births occurring during the calendar year.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows :—

	1930	<i>Average previous 5 years.</i>
Breast Milk only ... ..	85.1	85.6
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	2.9	4.2
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	88.0	89.8
Artificial Food only ... ..	9.7	8.4
Too weak to take nourishment ... ..	2.2	1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 80 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 7 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 32 others, or 40 per cent. of the deaths, under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

25 of the 80 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 1 partly breast-fed, and 15 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk. There has been an increase in the percentage of infants fed on condensed milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,412 infants showed that 55.8 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 59.9 during the previous 5 years.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of the infants at the time of the first visit were as follows :—

On Doctor's advice, 11; Insufficient or no Milk, 79; Ill-health of Mother, 31; Breast trouble, 12; Illegitimacy, 6; "Baby too weak to suck," 8; Mother at work, 5; Cleft Palate, etc., 1; No desire to breast feed, 4; Total, 157.

### DUMMY TEATS.

526, or 39.5 per cent., of the 1,412 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There was a slight improvement in that direction.

### CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,565 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 30.9 per cent.

of the cases. There has been a welcomed decrease in the use of this material during the year.

#### INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

There were 4 cases notified, compared with 10 last year. These cases were visited by the Health Visitors. 43 other cases of inflamed eyes were discovered or reported and enquired into. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered. 2 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as out-patients and 2 were admitted as in-patients. 7 cases were treated by their own Doctor and 36 very slight cases got well without special treatment. In three of the 4 notified cases the midwife only had been present at the birth.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in 1930 was the lowest recorded since the disease was made compulsorily notifiable in 1914. The case rate per 1,000 births was 2.38, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 5.94.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed that all the cases had made a good recovery and there was no evidence of permanent injury to eyes, but one of the cases had not quite cleared up at the end of the year.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers, if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird who acts as Superintendent of Midwives reports as follows :—

At the beginning of 1930 there were 43 midwives on the register. Of these 8 gave up practice, and 9 new names were added.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by midwives was 1,569. In 361 of these cases doctors were engaged, and in 613 of these medical advice was obtained.

Of the midwives in practice only 2 attended over 100 cases, and 6 others were responsible for over 50 cases each. The Herbert Street Nurses attended 246 cases, while 3 midwives had only 3 cases each.

12 of the midwives were totally dependent on their practice for a living, 23 partially and 8 not at all.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows :—

For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	...	...	96
During Labour	...	...	327
During Puerperium	...	...	18
			<hr/> 441
For the Child	...	...	172
			<hr/> Total ... .. 613

In recent years the midwife has been expected to devote more attention to the supervision of her patients during pregnancy. This supervision in the case of a certain number of mothers is very definitely resented, but this prejudice one feels will gradually be overcome. The majority of the patients welcome the midwife's attention and advice.

A few midwives, however, do not yet seem to realise the extreme importance of the supervision of pregnancy.

There is one grievance of the midwives,—and one to which they frequently refer—namely the fact that this ante-natal supervision is demanded of them without any extra remuneration being received by them. Also in many cases the midwife is able to obtain no fee whatever, and she is in no way compensated for the time which she has expended. This is a real hardship as few midwives are able to earn decent incomes. One feels that any scheme adopted to raise the status of the midwife would induce a higher type of individual to go in for this work, and thus raise the level of competence dealing with those cases.

The examination of the Ante-Natal Books and Registers of the midwives showed that these have remarkably improved in the past few years—all the records being more carefully inserted.

*Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations.*

Failure to forward record of advising Medical Help	...	11
Failure to forward record of liability to being source of infection	... ..	4
Failure to notify the substitution of Artificial Feeding	...	1
Failure to notify Stillbirth	... ..	3
Not advising Medical help for child	...	1
Records or Register not properly filled in	...	42
Delay in sending Records	... ..	6
Not attending when engaged	... ..	1

The Inspector of Midwives made 47 visits, and in addition 33 interviews were made at the Health Department.

*Notification of Stillbirths.*

51 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. According to midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity and Twins	...	12
Maceration and Strangulation	...	9
Placenta Praevia and A.P. Haemorrhage	...	3
Fulltime—Reason of Stillbirth unknown	...	21
Contracted Pelvis, Long Labour, or Abnormal Presentation	... ..	6
		<hr/> 51 <hr/>

*Infectious Diseases in Midwives' Home or Practice.*

In Home—		
Diphtheria	... ..	3
In Practice—		
Puerperal Fever	... ..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	... ..	5
Ophthalmia	... ..	3
Pemphigus	... ..	6
Small Pox	... ..	1
Mumps	... ..	1

In all these cases suitable precautions were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.



## Annual Report of Dr. Andrewina Laird, Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1930.

During the first seven months of the year Dr. Laura Rees did temporary duty as a Medical Officer under the Child Welfare Scheme, and continued until Dr. Gwyneth Daniel took up duty after her appointment in August.

It has been our endeavour to seek further co-operation between the midwives and the Ante-Natal Clinic, and this endeavour has been successful. Many of the midwives send up their patients for examination at the Clinic, and a few midwives even attend the Clinic with their patients. Everything is done to further this co-operation which is to be most beneficial to the patients.

Many women—especially those who have had several children—postpone engaging a midwife's services until just before the date of their confinements, a procedure which in many cases is one which leads to disastrous results. At the Ante-Natal Clinic, and also at the ordinary Child Welfare Clinics I impress upon the mothers the prime necessity of early engagement of the midwife; and one hopes in this way to gradually ensure that each expectant mother has continuity of supervision during pregnancy.

During the year Clinic patients have been sent to three Maternity Homes: Gold Tops Nursing Home, Matron—Miss Reynolds; Herbert Street Home, Matron—Miss Mogridge; and Kensington Home, Matron—Miss Partridge. 31 patients were sent to Maternity Homes during the year—the indications for admission being complications of pregnancy or labour or unsuitable home surroundings.

The supervision of the health of the Expectant Mother is of great importance to the patient herself, and also to the child. Adequate Ante-Natal care will reduce the number of stillbirths, and weakly infants, also diminish the incidence of Rickets in infancy and early childhood, and will have a great influence in the diminution of incidence of dental cares in after-life.

At the Clinic and also at the Centres great efforts have been made to have the toddlers brought forward for examination. The mothers bring the infants regularly for examination, but are very reluctant to have the older children examined. This is a very universal experience in this Country, but we hope to, in time, establish regular examination



and re-examination of the toddler—only in this way shall we be able to discover and correct minor ailments, which, if uncorrected, will interfere with health and education in school years. Lately, we have been able to have more toddlers examined, and there is a slight sign of awakening on the part of the mothers to the necessity for this work.

In 1930 a scheme was initiated by which children under 5 years of age could have Tonsils and Adenoids removed. The operations are done at the School Clinic. 41 patients were operated on at the Clinic. Many of the patients prior to Tonsillectomy required dental treatment. We have been able to persuade a larger number of parents than usual to allow dental treatment for their children. Many parents still seem to be under the impression that no dental treatment is necessary—no matter what the condition of the teeth is—until school age is reached.

### THE CLINIC.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS.

Mothers.	Infants.	Children.
Healthy ... 127	Healthy ... 82	Healthy ... 2
Skin Affections 10	Skin Affections 41	Eyes ... 1
Ear, Nose and Throat ... 5	Ear, Nose and Throat ... 15	Ear, Nose and Throat ... 5
Teeth ... 34	Infectious Diseases 3	Teeth ... 4
Respiratory ... 10	Glands ... 3	Skin Affections 9
Heart & Anæmia 37	Respiratory ... 41	Infectious Diseases ... 1
Gastro Intestinal 88	Heart & Anæmia 5	Glands ... 1
Nervous Diseases 20	Gastro Intestinal 121	Respiratory Affections ... 1
Gynæcological 62	Debility and Malnutrition 4	Heart & Anæmia 1
Debility ... 33	Dieting ... 198	Gastro Intestinal 1
Pelvic Abnormalities 19	Hernia ... 40	Debility ... 1
Albuminuria ... 11	Congenital Deformities 5	Mental Deficiency 1
Deficient Lactation 20	Mental Deficiency 1	Orthopaedic ... 1
Tuberculosis ... 3	Rickets ... 2	Rickets ... 1
Other Affections 71	Marasmus ... 4	Dieting ... 1
	Other Affections 6	Other Affections 1
<hr/> 550 <hr/>	<hr/> 579 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>

The following table shows Clinic medical attendances for 1930:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total
Individuals—New	550	579	527	1656
Individuals ...	650	678	651	1984
Medical Examinations	1335	1524	1268	4127

There were 277 expectant mothers attending—of this number 2 were new. The total attendances for expectant mothers were 654.

The total medical attendances at the Clinic were 10,980. This includes 1,147 at Auxiliary Clinic, 1,453 at Orthopaedic Clinic, 1,143 at Massage Clinic, and 3,110 at U.V.R. Clinic.

The other attendances at the Clinic for dried milk, milk foods or treatment by Nurse were 8,260.

The total attendances for the year were 19,240.

#### THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats, etc....	728	7	5
Patent & Medicated Foods	90	19	7
Belts and Bandages ...	4	6	3
Bottles ... ..	1	7	5
Medical Treatment ...	19	14	10½
Dental Treatment ...	2	4	0
Orthopaedic Treatment	1	1	0
Light Treatment ...	3	12	0
T. & A. Operation Fees	2	10	0
	£854	2	7½

#### VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Milk Foods (Voluntary) ...	29	2	7 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
Patent Foods, Vitrol, Malt, &c. (Co-operative)	6	1	8

We were able to give free boots to 46 children attending the M. & C.W. Clinic and to 5 children attending the Orthopaedic Clinic.

A large number of the patients who are given aid from the Voluntary Funds are those who would not benefit under the rate-aided grant for free milk. Many of the early expectant mothers were helped, and extra nourishment given to many of the malnourished and rickety children.

#### SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

We had 19 tickets of admission—6 being carried on from the previous year. Several patients made arrangements to go, but were unable to accept the help offered when a vacancy occurred. It is very difficult for many of the mothers to leave their infants and children—at least this was the difficulty in 1930; and no patient was able to go to the Rest Home under our scheme.

No patients were sent from the Clinic to Nantyderry Home,

### THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Each Health Visitor is notified of any expectant mother belonging to her district who attends the Clinic, and by her subsequent visiting she can give much useful advice in the home.

Dr Daniel is in charge of the Artificial Sunlight and Auxiliary Clinics and she also assists in the general Maternity and Child Welfare work. She reports on her special Clinics elsewhere in this report, and the Orthopaedic Clinic is also reported on later.

Miss French continues to be Clinic Nurse, and also has a district in which she visits. Miss Beynon is employed with Clinic work entirely apart from two afternoons in which she visits Orthopaedic patients. The Sales Department is in the care of Miss Lowater, who in the afternoons assists at Centres and has clerical work.

As in the previous years School children attend at the Clinic for Sunlight and Orthopaedic and Massage treatment.

Five of the Health Visitors have Centres, and three of those Nurses have Mothercraft Classes for senior girls in the Elementary Schools. Miss Bond has a class at St. Woolos School, Mrs. Grabner at Crindau, and Miss Davies at Maindee School. I understand the pupils anticipate those Mothercraft Classes with great pleasure, and I am convinced that those classes are of great benefit to the girls.

### THE CENTRES.

Alexandra, Central, Beechwood, Crindau, Lliswerry and Maindee.

#### ALEXANDRA CENTRE.

Miss Evans is in charge of this Centre. The Centre is open every day on Wednesdays. The attendances at this Centre have steadily increased.

At the end of the year on the register of the Centre were the following individuals :—Mothers, 331; Infants, 98; and Children, 28.

There were 8,259 attendances at the Centre during the year—3,782 Mothers, 1,808 Infants, and 2,669 Children.

#### THE MATERNITY CLUB.

37 mothers paid in £23 17s. 6d. 25 mothers have withdrawn £22 9s. 3d.—the money deposited, with interest of £5 8s. 6d.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

111 garments were made and sold for £10 11s. 8d. 31 garments were given away at a cost of £4 19s. 3d.

## FIREGUARD CLUB.

£4 14s. 7½d. was paid into this Club.

TEA MONEY (collected weekly) £10 19s. 1d.

## DENTAL SCHEME.

£5 4s. 6d. was paid in.

Miss Evans weighed 277 babies—809 times, and 137 children were weighed—the total number of weighings for children were 261.

## BEECHWOOD CENTRE.

This Centre was opened on 4th March, 1930, and the response has been most gratifying, and seems to indicate that a Centre in this area has been welcomed. The Centre is open each Monday afternoon and is under the care of Miss Taylor.

On the register at the end of the year were 112 Mothers, 49 Infants, and 73 Children.

The total attendances were Mothers, 1,216; Infants, 733; and Children, 493; Total, 2,442.

Miss Taylor weighed 168 infants 492 times, and 55 children 120 times.

## THE MATERNITY CLUB.

14 mothers paid in £11 2s. 6d. 8 mothers withdrew £6 0s. 9d., with £1 10s. 1½d. of interest.

## NEEDLEWORK CLUB.

5 garments were sold at a cost of 6/3½d. 2 garments were given away costing 5/8d.

## FIREGUARD CLUB.

16s. 4½d. was paid in.

DENTAL CLUB:—£4 6s. 0d.

There is no Tea Club at Beechwood Centre.

## CENTRAL CENTRE.

Miss Bond is the Superintendent of this Centre, and the Centre is open all day Wednesdays and on each Monday afternoon.

At the end of the year there were on the registers 460 Mothers, 94 Infants, and 385 Children,



There were 97 new Mothers, 122 new Infants, and 39 new Children.

During the year the attendances were 4,959 Mothers, 1,913 Infants, and 3,478 Children—a total of 10,366.

Miss Bond weighed 306 infants 997 times, and 205 children 607 times.

#### MATERNITY CLUB.

36 mothers paid in £31 2s. 9d. 27 mothers withdrew £32 8s. 6d., with £8 1s. 6d. interest in addition.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

62 garments were made and sold at a cost of £7 12s. 7d. 103 garments were given away costing £2 15s. 10d.

#### FIREGUARD CLUB.

£3 10s. 5d. was paid into this Club.

TEA MONEY (collected weekly) £19 1s. 1d.

DENTAL CLUB:—£8 7s. 2d.

### CRINDAU CENTRE.

The Superintendent of this Centre is Mrs. Grabner.

At the end of the year on the registers there were 362 Mothers, 103 Infants, and 294 Children. Of these the following were new patients—101 Mothers, 116 Infants, and 28 Children.

The total attendances for the year were Mothers 3,677, Infants 1,897, Children 1,985—a total of 7,559.

Mrs. Grabner weighed 342 babies 1,280 times, and 298 children 675 times.

The Centre is open all day Thursdays, and the morning session is a very popular one. The weighings done at the Centre are very encouraging indeed, and show the popularity of the Centre work. The attendances at the Centre are steadily increasing.

#### MATERNITY CLUB.

35 mothers paid in £22 4s. 3d. 18 mothers withdrew £18 9s. 0d., with £4 9s. 6d. interest.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

67 garments were made at a cost of £7 3s. 5d. 16 garments were given away costing £2 16s. 0d.



TEA MONEY (collected weekly) £6 14s. 2d.

#### REGUARD CLUB.

£1 19s. 5d. was paid in.

MENTAL CLUB :—£3 6s. 6d.

### LLISWERRY CENTRE.

Miss Taylor is the Superintendent of this Centre. In the 1st quarter of 1930 this Centre was held at the Presbyterian Church, Corporation Road, each Tuesday (all day), but it was felt that this position was not sufficiently accessible to the mothers, and it was decided to divide the work into two Centres; one being held at St. Andrew's Mission Hall, to be named Lliswerry Centre, and the other at Beechwood Presbyterian Church and to be called Beechwood Centre.

Lliswerry Centre is now open each Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Taylor has on the registers 334 Mothers, 64 Infants, and 2 Children.

The total attendances were Mothers 2,305, Infants 1,028, Children 420, making a total of 4,753.

188 infants were weighed 458 times, and 48 children were weighed times.

#### ATERNITY CLUB.

22 mothers paid in £17 17s. 6d. 14 mothers withdrew £13 15s. 6d. and £3 3s. 10½d. interest.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

49 garments were made at a cost of £3 8s. 8d. 14 garments were given away costing £2 7s. 0d.

#### REGUARD CLUB.

15/- was paid in.

MENTAL CLUB :—£3 10s. 0d.

There is no Tea Club at this Centre.

### MAINDEE CENTRE.

This Centre is open all day Tuesdays.

Miss Davies is in charge of this Centre. She has been temporarily relieved by Mrs. Witts, one of our former Health Visitors, since October to allow her to study for her Health Visitor's certificate.

There are on the registers 411 Mothers, 96 Infants, and 326 Children.

The total attendances were 3,911 Mothers, 1,880 Infants, and 2,047 Children, making a total of 7,838 attendances—this shows a steady increase.

390 infants were weighed 1,207 times and 255 children were weighted 534 times.

#### MATERNITY CLUB.

44 patients paid in £52 8s. 3d. 31 mothers withdrew £45 13s. 11d., and £11 7s. 11½d. interest.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

38 garments were made and sold at £4 15s. 2½d.. 12 garments were given away costing £1 17s. 6d.

#### FIREGUARD CLUB.

£4 17s. 6½d. was paid in.

TEA MONEY :—£7 6s. 2d.

DENTAL CLUB :—£8 19s. 9d.

#### TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	3782	1808	2669	8259
Beechwood	...	1216	733	493	2442
Central ...	...	4959	1929	3478	10366
Crindau	...	3677	1897	1985	7559
Lliswerry	...	2305	1028	1420	4753
Maindee	...	3911	1880	2047	7838
		19850	9275	12092	41217

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT CENTRES.

Mothers.	Infants.	Children.
855	1022	845—2722

#### SALES AT CENTRES.

			£	s.	d.
Groats	...	...	25	5	1½
Patent and Medicated Foods			474	6	6½
Medicines	...	...	50	4	11½
Bottles	...	...	0	9	7
Bandages	...	...	0	5	8
			£550	11	10½

## GIFTS TO MOTHERS AT CENTRES.

	£	s.	d.
Groats ...	18	18	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Patent Foods ...	22	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Medicated Foods	58	11	3
	<hr/>		
	£99	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		

The work at the Centres during 1930 was very satisfactory. The success of the Centre work depends so much on each Health Visitor, and I should like to extend my thanks to them for their help.

Many gifts of clothing and toys and money were received at the Clinic and Centres, and were given to deserving cases. The payments made into the various Clubs was very satisfactory, especially when we remember the distress existing in many of the homes.

In Newport we are indeed fortunate in having the help and encouragement of a band of very enthusiastic voluntary workers. To them I should like to offer the thanks of the patients and of the staff.

## CLINIC WORK (continued).

## DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The Scheme, a joint one between the Education Authority and the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, provides for all School Children as well as children up to 5 years of age. It is administered by the Local Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The cost of the work is borne by the Local Authority aided by Government Grants. Parents of patients contribute according to their ability to pay.

*Summary of New Cases.*

## Children under 5 years of age—

Generalized Rickets	...	...	16
Knock Knees	...	...	8
Bow Legs	...	...	16
Torticollis	...	...	2
Flat Feet	...	...	8
Talipes	...	...	5
Injury	...	...	2
Pes Cavus	...	...	1
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	2
Kyphosis	...	...	2
Lordosis	...	...	2
Contraction of Fingers	...	...	1
Healthy—no disease found	...	...	9

*New Cases.*

## School Children—

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	7
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	...	2
Scoliosis	...	...	...	5
Old Injuries	...	...	...	3
Flat Feet	...	...	...	12
Inguinal Adenitis	...	...	...	1
Knock Knees	...	...	...	3
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	1
Kyphosis	...	...	...	1
Loose Cartilage Knees	...	...	...	1
Contraction of Fingers	...	...	...	1
Healthy—Observation only	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 46 <hr/>

In addition 19 children who had previously attended the Orthopaedic Clinic while under 5 years of age, now attended in 1930 as School Children for the first time.

*Total Attendances.*

	Orthopaedics.		Massage and Remedial Exercise Clinic.
Infants	267	...	95
Children	497	also	248
School Children	689	...	800
<hr/> 1453 <hr/>		<hr/> 1143 <hr/>	

As in the previous years Mr. Parker, Surgeon, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, visited the Clinic on three occasions to see special cases for whom consultations were deemed necessary.

Children requiring operative treatment were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. Twenty-four cases were admitted during the year, and two cases who had been admitted in 1929 were also in during 1930. Of this 24, 8 were children under 5 years of age. A few of the patients were transferred to Crossways Convalescent Hospital immediately after operation in the Prince of Wales Hospital, and were again seen in Cardiff before being discharged home.

22 children had new appliances or alterations to previous appliances. 69 children required special alterations to boots.

Plaster treatment was given in 11 cases at the Clinic.



Five pairs of boots were granted to children under 5 years of age.

Miss Gillman Jones is in charge of the Massage and Remedial Exercise Department. The work of this Department has increased considerably in 1930, and in December it was decided to allow another session for treatment in this Department.

The mothers of the patients are encouraged to attend with their children and the exercises given to the children are explained to the mother. An intelligent mother can by her collaboration at home greatly help the work, by seeing that the child carries out the exercises properly at home. The time and expense involved in the upkeep of the Massage and Remedial Exercise Department is in my opinion justified by the results obtained. Naturally in some of the chronic cases, the improvement, as one would expect, is slow, and demands much patience on the part of the masseuse and the parents, but once improvement does begin it is a very definite one.

With remedial exercises many of the minor deformities can be corrected at their outset, deformities which if allowed to progress would entail in later years much suffering and ill-health.

Many of the Orthopaedic Clinic children also have treatment in the Sunlight Department and benefit thereby. It is our practice to give patients suffering from foot strain remedial exercises and Ultra Violet Ray Therapy in addition to altering the boots worn, and with this combination of treatments earlier improvement is obtained.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

#### TREATMENT BY ULTRA VIOLET RAYS.

The special Clinic for this form of treatment was opened in August, 1927. School cases recommended by the School Medical Services are treated as well as children under 5 years of age and Nursing and Expectant Mothers. During the year a total of 234 cases have been treated compared with 153 in 1929. Of the 234 cases 135 were under 5 years of age, 91 were school children, and 8 were mothers. There was a marked increase in the number of cases dealt with.

On the whole the results continue to be encouraging. Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is in charge of this Clinic reports as follows :—

*Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.*

*Conditions for which treatment was given—*

*New Cases—*

Infants and Children—135 cases.

Rickets	...	...	...	46
Debility	...	...	...	43
Nervous debility	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5
Bronchial catarrh	...	...	...	4
Underweight or not gaining	...	...	...	12
Malnutrition	...	...	...	5
Marasmus	...	...	...	6
Cervical adenitis	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous osteo myelitis	...	...	...	2
Rheumatic pains	...	...	...	1
Cretin	...	...	...	1
Splenic anaemia	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				135
				<hr/>

Mothers—8 cases.

Ante-Natal	...	2.	Debility,	2.
Post-Natal	...	6.	Anaemia,	2.
			Tuberculous cervical adenitis,	1.
			Lumbago,	1.
			Rheumatoid arthritis,	1.
			Neuro-fibromatosis,	1.

*Total Attendances (Maternity and Child Welfare)—1,835.*

Infants:	349	(of these attendances 41 were for observation only)
Children:	1372	( " " 235 " " )
Mothers:	114	( " " 12 " " )
		<hr/>
Total	1835	288
		<hr/>

There were 192 sessions during the year, the patients being treated twice weekly. Maternity and Child Welfare cases received their treatments in the afternoons and the School Children in the morning.

*Types of Lamps used.*

*Mercury Vapour—Amperage 2½.*

Direct current.

Patients were given gradually increasing doses at a distance of 28 inches from the lamp.

*Carbon Arc*.—A series of 4 carbon arcs.

Alternating current.

Patients were given gradually increasing doses at a distance of 36 inches from the lamp.

*Remarks on Cases (Infants and Children).*

*Debility*.—54 cases were treated, of these 6 were completely cured being at the end of the treatment happy, well nourished, lively children. 14 were greatly improved showing more energy and vitality. 20 were showing signs of improvement in added weight and better colour. 5 showed slight improvement and 9 did not improve at all and of these 6 did not complete one course of treatment.

*Nervous debility*.—4 cases only were treated. One of these showed no improvement at all. In the other 3 there was an increase of weight. The children were less nervous, slept better and the parents were very well satisfied with the results.

*Rickets*.—61 cases were treated. 4 were completely cured, all bony deformity disappearing and the children becoming happy and contented. 14 showed great improvement, 15 showed slight improvement being less irritable and sleeping better. In 5 cases there was no improvement in bony condition but there was a definite improvement in general health and well being. 23 attended either irregularly or did not complete a course and one died of pneumonia during the course of treatment.

*Bronchitis*.—7 patients were treated. The results were very variable. 3 cases showed great improvement in general health and the attacks of bronchitis were much less severe and less frequent. 2 cases showed little improvement in chest condition but the general health of the patients was much benefited. There was no response to treatment in one case and the last case did not complete the course.

*Bronchial catarrh*.—8 cases were treated. All these cases improved under treatment. The peevishness, so often concurrent with this disease, disappeared and the children became more contented and less apprehensive. In all cases there was an increase in weight.

*Marasmus*.—6 patients were treated, 4 of which responded in a very gratifying manner. There was a gain of weight and an increase in vitality, one of these patients doubled his weight during treatment and 3 months after treatment had ended had gained another 4lbs. in weight. 1 case attended only once and the last case improved under treatment but died 6 months later of pneumonia.

*Not gaining weight and underweight*.—24 cases were treated. 9 greatly improved, 4 slightly improved, 7 improved, 3 showed no improvement and 1 started a course to be completed during 1931. These cases responded to Sunlight Treatment exceptionally well. Before treatment there was either no gain in weight or actual loss of weight.

In all the cases that responded to treatment there was a definite gain in weight. One case gained 6 lbs. during treatment and was vaccinated at the same time. The improvement appeared to be in proportion to the length of treatment. The 3 cases showing no improvement only attended for one dose of treatment.

*Malnutrition.*—5 cases were treated. This was a disappointing group, only one case attended regularly and completed a course. The patient had a cleft palate. At the end of treatment he had put on weight, was taking food well and was less miserable. The other 4 cases only attended once each and one feels that had treatment been continued there would have been improvement in these cases also.

*Cervical Adenitis.*—Of the 4 cases treated one was definitely tuberculosis and one was a tuberculosis contact case. Both these cases did well. The other two cases did not attend a full course of treatment.

*Cretin.*—2 patients were treated. One had had previous treatment in 1929. This patient did not improve and eventually died two months after cessation of treatment. The other patient improved considerably in general health and the administration of thyroid extract produced a definite brightening of the mental faculties.

*Splenic Anaemia.*—Treatment was given in this case at the request of the private doctor. There was no response.

*Rheumatic Pains.*—The one case treated showed marked improvement and the pains disappeared.

*Tuberculous osteo-myelitis.*—2 cases were treated, one was very encouraging. A case of tuberculous osteo-myelitis of one of the tarsal bones of the foot. The swelling subsided and the pain disappeared, at the end of the treatment the patient was walking without a limp or discomfort. The second case was an infection of a cervical vertebrae. The treatment was not completed as the child was removed to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff.

*Enteritis.*—2 cases were treated, neither of whom attended more than once.

*Tuberculous peritonitis.*—2. Both cases received treatment in 1929 and also at Sanatoria. Both cases improved under treatment.

#### *Remarks on Cases (Mothers).*

*Ante-Natal.*—Two cases of debility were treated. At the end of one course of treatment both felt much better, had improved appetites and were a better colour.



*Post-Natal,*

*Anaemia.*—2 cases were treated. In one case there was only slight improvement in anaemic condition but she said she felt much better. The other case was extremely satisfied with the treatment, put on weight and became a better colour.

*Tuberculous cervical adenitis.*—This case responded very well. The enlarged glands became smaller and there was an appreciable improvement in general health.

*Lumbago.*—In this case there was no very definite improvement in the local condition but the patient said she felt more energetic and was less easily tired.

*Rheumatoid arthritis.*—This case improved very much and at the end of treatment the joints were less swollen and she was able to move them easily and without pain.

*Neuro-fibromatosis.*—This was an interesting case but derived no benefit from artificial sunlight therapy.

*Debility.*—5 cases were treated in all of which there was some improvement in general health.

*Varicose ulcer of leg.* This was healing rapidly under treatment when the patient ceased attendance.

*School Children.*

91 school children were treated during the year, 3 reported for observation but received no treatment.

*Summary of conditions for which treated—*

Debility	...	...	25
Debility with chest trouble	...	...	6
• Debility with flat feet	...	...	6
Debility with polio-myelitis	...	...	4
Post operative debility	...	...	2
Debility with other diseases	...	...	4
Nervous debility	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	6
Bronchial catarrh	...	...	3
Bronchial asthma	...	...	3
Rheumatic manifestations	...	...	7
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	7
Cervical adenitis	...	...	3
Flat feet	...	...	2
Other cases	...	...	5
			<hr/>
			91

Total Attendances—1,275 (165 for observation only).

*Remarks on Cases.*

*Debility.*—25 cases were treated; 10 were greatly improved. Of these one case had very severe furunculosis which cleared up under treatment, another had psoriasis which was improving during treatment. All cases gained in weight, were a healthier colour and had more vitality, and 8 improved, 4 showed slight improvement—of these 3 did not attend regularly, 3 were unimproved.

*Debility with chest trouble.*—6 cases in all.

(a) Chronic bronchitis, 3 cases were treated, 2 showed improvement in both general health and in bronchitis, the attacks of bronchitis being less severe and frequent, the third case only attended once.

(b) Bronchial catarrh, 1 case; greatly improved, gained weight.

(c) Non-active pulmonary tuberculosis—1 case; treated by carbon arc lamp, showed slight improvement in added weight.

(d) Tuberculous contact—1 case; showed slight improvement.

*Debility with flat feet.*—6 cases. In 4 cases there was a general improvement in health and well being and the foot condition also improved. 2 of these cases were being treated in the orthopaedic clinic, 1 case improved in general health but there was no improvement in foot condition, the last case attended very irregularly.

*Debility with old anterior polio-myelitis.*—4 cases. 1 improved very much, 1 showed slight improvement, 1 did not attend after first treatment, and 1 showed no improvement.

*Post-operative debility.*—2 cases. Both responded well, they gained weight, became more energetic and in each case the parents were very satisfied.

*Other cases.*—4 in number.

(a) Cardiac irregularity associated with debility was found in 1 case. This patient responded excellently, the heart sounds became regular and the muscular tone of the body was much improved.

(b) Debility with Peo Caries, 1 case in which although the general health improved there was no improvement in foot condition.

(c) Debility associated with congenital scoliosis, 1 case—here again general health improved without any appreciable difference in the scoliosis.

(d) Debility with valvular disease of the heart, 1 case in which treatment had to cease owing to the occurrence of a severe cardiac attack.

*Nervous debility.*—8 cases. 1 showed great improvement. This was an old chorea case. After treatment the nervousness was less and the improvement in general health being very noticeable; 1 showed some improvement being less nervous, 2 slight improvement, and 1 attended irregularly.

*Bronchitis*.—6 cases. 3 were greatly improved, 2 improving, 1 showed slight improvement. In all cases where the improvement was appreciable, the attacks of bronchitis were less severe and frequent.

*Bronchial catarrh*.—3 cases. The results were not encouraging. 2 did not complete treatment and were unimproved and 1 showed only slight improvement after two courses.

*Bronchial asthma*.—3 cases. All three showed definite improvement. The asthma attacks became less frequent, the patients gained weight and were a better colour.

*Rheumatic manifestations*.—7 cases. Under this head I have grouped children suffering from rheumatic pains in joints, and myalgia. In all cases there was a general improvement in health and a lessening of the pains. In 4 cases the pains disappeared.

*Non-pulmonary tuberculosis*—7 cases.

(a) 2 cases of bony Tuberculosis, one of the knee and one of the ankle. Both these cases did remarkably well, the pain subsiding. Both cases received other treatment. The child with the tuberculous knee was treated by extension, and in the other case the ankle was put in plaster.

(b) 3 cases of Tuberculous adenitis. These improved, the glands diminishing in size and a gain in weight was noticed.

(c) Tuberculous enteritis	} Showed improvement in general health. The case of tuberculous peritonitis was treated at Glan Ely previously.
(d) Tuberculous peritonitis	

*Cervical adenitis*—3 cases. All treated by Carbon Arc Lamp, and 1 was cured the glands becoming normal in size and general health better; 1 showed great improvement and 1 case was better in general health and the glands were smaller in size.

*Flat feet*—2 cases. Both of severe degree and showed no improvement after treatment.

*Other cases*.—5 cases.

(a) Lateral curvature of spine—child was healthier and the muscle tone increased.

(b) Loss of weight—there was a gain in weight.

(c) Rickets—after treatment the patient was walking better and the muscular tone was much improved.

(d) Malnutrition — showed definite improvement — a gain in weight and increased energy.

(e) Old anterior polio-myelitis—there was less wasting of the muscles and the child was much stronger.

*General Remarks.*

The cases which responded best to Sunlight therapy were those children, either not gaining weight or underweight. The improvement in some cases was miraculous especially when one considers that in most cases no extra-nourishment was given. The mothers were very satisfied and in many cases asked for the treatment to be continued. The success in these cases made it easier to persuade other mothers to bring their children for Sunlight treatment for other diseases. The efficacy of the treatment in regard to rickets need no further comment.

*AUXILIARY CLINIC.*

In 1930, 59 new cases attended the Auxiliary Clinic. This number included one child under five years. Only about a third of the cases were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease. There was no new case of Syphilis and the child was found to be not suffering from Venereal Disease. There was the same difficulty over the regularity of attendances as in previous years. This makes successful treatment impossible.

*New Cases.*

			1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Syphilis	...	...	5	4	3	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	28	38	34	18
Leucorrhoea	...	...	10	14	17	24
Cystocele—Rectocele	...	...	2	1	1	—
Endocervicitis	...	...	7	6	—	6
Uterine displacements	...	...	1	2	—	—
Uterine tumours	...	...	2	1	—	1
Valvo Vaginitis	...	...	1	—	1	—
Varicose Veins Ulcers	...	...	2	2	1	—
Miscarriages—Stillbirths	...	...	2	4	1	—
„ Premature births	...	...	—	2	—	—
Uterine Haemorrhages	...	...	1	—	—	—
Cyst of Ant. Vaginal Wall	...	...	1	2	—	—
Constipation	...	...	3	4	—	3
Other Diseases	...	...	—	4	—	7
No apparent disease	...	...	65	84	58	59

*Total Attendances.*

Syphilis	...	...	103	133	71	62
Gonorrhoea	...	...	820	1104	954	821
N.V.D.	...	...	144	169	124	264
			1067	1406	1149	1147
Doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds			18	35	3	9
Smears examined	...	...	86	120	109	107
Wassermann Reaction	...	...	23	29	12	11



## VITAL STATISTICS.

## BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, etc., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this report.

## DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,104; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,011. This afforded a death rate of 10.53 compared with 12.24 in 1929, 10.82 in 1928, 12.19 in 1927, 10.45 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 11.51 and for the past 10 years 11.55.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1930 was 11.5.

302 deaths, or 29.9 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Woolston House, 138; Royal Gwent Hospital, 88; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 19; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 57. In addition, 166 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 88; Woolston House, 52; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 2; Public Works and Places, 6; and in Private Institutions, etc., 18.

*Ward Statistics.*

Alexandra (7.67) and Lliswerry (9.21) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (16.85) and Maindee (11.47) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than that in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last five years by 5.6 per 1,000 of the population. Lliswerry Ward had the lowest rate for the same period, namely, 9.63.

The infantile death rates were lowest in St. Woolos (29.0) and Victoria (34.7) Wards, and the highest in Central (91.5) and Lliswerry (68.2) Wards. But if the average for the past five years is taken, Maindee Ward gives the lowest rate (52.3) and Central the highest (97.1).

The Zymotic death rate was lowest in Caerau (.097) and St. Woolos (.997) and highest in Central (2.69) and Victoria (2.34).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (.62) and Alexandra (.74), and highest in Victoria (2.11) and Central (1.89).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in Victoria (.47) and St. Woolos (.50) and most fatal in Central (2.02) and Lliswerry (1.57).

Cancer was most fatal in Crindau (1.71), St. Julians (1.64) and Central (1.62), and lowest in Victoria (.94) and Alexandra (1.01).

The average Cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards, was as follows :—

Ward			5 years' average 1925-29	1930
Crindau	..	...	1.269	1.712
Caerau	...	...	1.588	1.358
St. Woolos	...	...	1.448	1.125
Tredegar	...	...	0.781	1.161
Alexandra	...	..	0.943	1.012
Central	...	...	1.664	1.620
St. Julians	...	...	1.368	1.638
Maindee	...	..	1.524	1.116
Victoria	...	...	1.188	0.936
Lliswerry	...	...	0.842	1.292
Whole Town			1.256	1.354

The Cancer death rate in 1930 was higher by .146 per 1,000 than in 1929, and by .098 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years. The Cancer rate for England and Wales was 1.454 in 1930.

Cancer was most fatal in males in 1930. The site of disease most fatal in males was the intestines, rectum, and peritoneum, and in females the stomach.

#### ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 152 compared with 236 in 1929, 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 1.58 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.35. These diseases accounted for 15.03 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases formerly included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 15 deaths were due to the following diseases :—Tuberculosis, 109 (lung 97, other forms 12); Diphtheria, 1; Influenza, 15; Enteric Fever, 1; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 5; Whooping Cough, 8; Venereal Diseases, 2.

Puerperal Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 3; Meningococcal Meningitis, 2; Sepicaemia (non-puerperal), 1; Pemphigus, 3. Tuberculosis, influenza and Whooping Cough were responsible for 86.8 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases. Last year the corresponding percentage was 83.0.

### VACCINATION.

From a Public Health point of view the statistics are very unsatisfactory. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1930 was 26.3 per cent., compared with 23.1 in 1929. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .052).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 5—all of them were under 2 years of age and 4 of these were under 12 months of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows:—

Period.			Rate per 1,000 Births
1904—1908	...	...	20.91
1909—1913	...	...	18.94
1914—1918	...	...	13.1
1916—1920	...	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	...	7.52
1924	...	...	3.36
1925	...	...	6.03
1926	...	...	7.24
1927	...	...	9.81
1928	...	...	7.09
1929	...	...	3.54
1930	...	...	2.98

Average  
6.75

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 107 Great Towns was 8.3 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales, 6.0, compared with 2.98 at Newport.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year, but averages for quinquennial periods show a continuous decline in Newport.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the

stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating these diseases. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .083).

144 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., a number somewhat above the average, and 8 deaths occurred; all of them were children under 5 years of age. The death rate was above that for the Great Towns (.05) and slightly below the average rate for Newport. 23 of the 144 cases were under school age, and 105 cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. 120 of the cases occurred during the first half of the year.

#### MEASLES (Death Rate, Nil).

42 cases of Measles were discovered or reported. 20 of these occurred during the second quarter. 12 of the 42 cases were under 5 years of age, and 14 of the cases occurred among pupils of the Infants' Departments. There were no deaths. The case rate (the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) was .43, which was much below the average for the previous five years.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1930 was 1,320 (285 of these were cases of Chicken Pox which was made compulsorily notifiable as and from 20th May, 1930), compared with 1,000 (250 Chicken Pox) in 1929, and 1,363 during 1928.

7,633 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 979 houses (2,796 rooms) were disinfected, and 6,733 articles were removed for disinfection; 42 articles were destroyed.

2,203 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 255 lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.



## SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

307 cases were notified with no deaths. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 3.20, compared with 1.18 during the previous five years, when the average number of cases per annum was 115. There has been a gradual reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1921. The disease was fairly evenly distributed on both sides of the River—159 cases on the East side and 148 on the West. The Ward most affected was Lliswerry Ward with 55 cases. The disease was mild in type. The percentage removed to Hospital was 82.7. 150 of the cases occurred in the 4th quarter.

## DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate .01).

227 cases were notified but only one death occurred,—in Maindee Ward—compared with 133 cases and 8 deaths in 1929, and with 35 cases and no deaths in 1928. The death rate during 1930 in the Great Towns averaged .09 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The disease was more prevalent than it has been for many years. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 2.36 compared with .38 during the previous five years. Fortunately the disease was of a very mild type and only one death occurred. No ward was free from the disease. Lliswerry Ward had most cases (54) and Alexandra Ward the fewest (14). 75.8 per cent. of the cases were removed to Hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants, and 36 "germ carriers" were discovered. One of these was removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 35 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in most cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days— a possible fatal delay in some cases.

790,000 units (104 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

## TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, .01).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

8 cases were notified—there was one death, compared with 5 cases and no deaths during 1929. The average number of cases during the past 5 years was 12.2. The case rate was 0.08 per 1,000 of the population.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are still thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in the Baneswell district, are very old and defective.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.135 (Lungs, 1.010; Other forms, .125)]

NOTIFICATIONS.—136 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1930; 86 of these were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 63 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, and 62 per cent. in 1929.

56 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 40 of these were alive at the end of the year (71 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, and 76 per cent. in 1929.

Sexes affected :—

				Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	71	65
Other Forms	...	...	...	32	24
			Totals	103	89

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was 676 :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Pulmonary	...	229	...	173	..	402
Non-Pulmonary	...	138	...	136	...	274
All Forms	...	367	...	309	...	676

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 136 notifications in 1930 and 97 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from

Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1930 were as follows:—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68, 70, 62, 69, 62 and 63.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; for 1925-9, 679.6; and for 1930, 713.2.

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculosis cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 318 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1930, compared with 421 in 1929, 321 in 1928, 272 in 1927, 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Compared with 1929, the figures show that there was a slight decrease in the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate at Newport during 1930, but there has been a greater reduction in the death rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38, thus: 1916-1920, .33; 1922-1926, .22; 1927, .216; 1928, .175; 1929, .156; and 1930, .125.

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work.





The after-care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1930.

				Adults.		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Institutions on January 1st, 1930							
Definite	...	..	30	21	10	6	
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	30	21	10	6	
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...	69	35	13	10	
Observation	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Total	...	...	69	37	14	11	
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...	58	37	13	6	
Observation	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Total	..	...	58	39	14	7	
Died in Institutions :							
Definite	...	..	14	4	...	1	
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	14	4	...	1	
Institutions on December 31st, 1930 :							
Definite	...	...	27	15	10	9	
Observation	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Total	...	...	27	15	10	9	

#### SMALL POX (Death Rate, Nil).

99 cases were notified during the year. 15 in the first quarter, 33 in the second quarter, and 11 in the third quarter. It is many years since so many cases of this disease occurred in Newport. The average for the past 5 years was 8 cases per annum, but for the past 27 years the yearly average was only 1.7 cases. Every ward was

affected, but most cases occurred in Tredegar Ward (33 cases), whilst Crindau, St. Woolos, and St. Julians contributed only 2 cases each. The lowest was Maindee, with only one case. The case rate was 1.03 per 1,000 inhabitants. 51 of the cases were males and 48 were females. The age (in groups) were: under 1 year, 1 case; 2 to 5 years, 8 cases; 5 to 15 years, 56 cases; 15 to 25 years, 13 cases; 25 to 45 years, 15 cases; 45 to 65 years, 6 cases; 65 and upwards, Nil. The 99 cases occurred in 57 houses. As far as could be ascertained there were several different outbreaks of the disease, although a few of the outbreaks were probably connected through the occurrence of unrecognised cases. Vaccination and re-vaccination was the chief weapon relied upon to combat the spread of infection, combined with close surveillance of all known contacts. 495 contacts (direct and indirect) were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. All the cases of Small Pox notified either had never been vaccinated or had been vaccinated many years before the attack. 83 of the cases were removed to and treated at Cefn Hospital and 15 to Cardiff Small Pox Hospital, Caerau. One case was nursed at home—expectant mother. They all recovered. The majority of the cases were of a mild type but several of the patients suffered from rather severe attacks.

The efficiency of vaccination in preventing the occurrence of Small Pox among contacts—when performed soon after exposure to infection—was graphically illustrated in two houses. In one house eleven other inmates in the house were vaccinated the day the first case was discovered and no further case occurred in the house. In the second house, vaccination was refused by all the other members of the family in the house, 15 in number, and 7 of them contracted the disease in addition to two other relatives living a few doors away who had also refused vaccination. Citizens suffering from infectious diseases are subject to very considerable interference in reference to the "liberty of the subject," they are more or less prisoners until declared free from infection; but Small Pox contacts can refuse to submit to vaccination necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. In the second case this led to the occurrence of at least 9 other cases which cost the ratepayer probably considerably over £100.

Small Pox is a disease which can be effectively controlled by vaccination—when it is done before Small Pox infection has been contracted. The disease has been practically stamped out of many countries in this way, but the remedy is mainly in the hands of the general public. They have to decide whether they are prepared to suffer outbreaks of Small Pox with its disfigurements and interference with family life and income, and serious interference with the business of the town. An outbreak could be stamped out in a community in a few weeks if the public protected themselves immediately by vaccination.

Formerly the Central Authorities adopted the policy of using powerful vaccine and giving large doses of that vaccine in order to provide as lasting a protection as possible.

They have lately adopted the policy of using a weaker lymph in small doses—one insertion—this produces slight local and constitutional disturbance and causes little inconvenience as a rule, but the protection does not last as long as that produced by the old method.

Its adoption however by the General Public would ensure the rapid control of a Small Pox outbreak.

### CHICKEN POX.

By an Order in Council made on the 13th May, 1930, this disease was made compulsorily notifiable because of the prevalence of Small Pox in Newport. During the year 498 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the second and third quarters, when 274 and 106 cases respectively were reported. The disease was not confined to any part of the town, but was most prevalent on the east side of the River.

109 cases occurred amongst children under school age, and 257 cases were among children attending the Infant Departments of the Council Schools. Every case was visited and any case of a suspicious nature was kept under close observation until "clear."

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely :—

*Males*—Tuesdays, 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

*Females*—Thursdays, 2 p.m.; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department, was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1919-30 were as follows :

Atten- dances:	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Males	2276	2567	3297	3648	3331	3274	3522	4054	3301	3765	3372	3241
Females	453	759	917	954	1323	1063	1497	1296	1136	1223	1045	1126
Totals	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350	4937	4988	4417	4367

The new patients during 1930 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

		Males.		Females		Total.
Syphilis	...	85	..	18	...	103
Soft chancre	...	29	...	1	...	30
Gonorrhœa	...	163	...	12	...	175
Not V.D.	...	36	...	11	...	47
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	313	...	42	...	355
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Compared with 1929 there were slightly more new cases of Syphilis and of Gonorrhœa during 1930 who attended for treatment.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1930 was 393, compared with 364 in 1929.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 80, compared with 110 in 1929, 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment, at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Local Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

585 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 104 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 21, a percentage fatality of 3.6. The daily average in hospital was 52.6 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following :—The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwas and Machen, Ebbw Vale, Llanfrechfa, Llantarnam, and Caerleon; and the Rural District Councils of St. Mellons and Magor.

## SCARLET FEVER.

254 or 82.7 per cent. of the 307 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 35 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 289 cases. The average age of the patients was 9.2 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 36.1 days.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

17 cases were admitted into Hospital—10 of these were from outside districts. All the notified cases received hospital treatment. All the patients recovered. The average age of the patients was 26.9 years, and the average stay in Hospital of the cases that recovered was 24.5 days. One death occurred at the Royal Gwent Hospital, but Typhoid Fever was not the cause of death. The case was admitted before notification and was treated there.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

172 of the 227 cases of Diphtheria notified (75.8 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital and also 1 Diphtheria "carrier," 59 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 232 cases. 2 cases proved fatal—both non-residents. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was .86 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 34.8 days, and the average age of all the patients was 9.5 years.

## OTHER DISEASES.

There were also admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital: Pneumonia, 40 cases (15 fatal); Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 case; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 2 cases (both fatal); Measles, 2 cases; Broncho-pneumonia, 1 case (fatal); and Chicken Pox, 1 case.

## COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1931, amounted to £1,802 3s. 4d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was 5/11, compared with the following figures for previous years: 1898-9, 6/1½; 1903-4, 4/0½; 1908-9, 4/2½; 1913-14, 4/3; 1914-15, 4/10¾; 1915-16, 6/2; 1917-18, 11/11¾; 1918-19, 12/6; 1919-20, 11/1; 1920-21,

13/-; 1921-22, 9/11; 1922-23, 10/6½; 1923-24, 10/4; 1924-25, 9/9; 1925-6, 9/1¾; 1926-27, 9/9¾; 1927-28, 7/9½, 1928-29, 8/0¼; and 1929-30, 6/9. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 56.5. The average cost per patient was £11 14s. 4d.

#### CEFN HOSPITAL.

83 patients were treated for Small Pox in this Hospital during 1930. All the cases were from Newport. Most of the cases were of a mild type and all made good recoveries. At the height of the epidemic (May) there was not sufficient accommodation at Cefn Hospital for the cases, and by arrangement with the Cardiff Health Authorities, certain cases were admitted during that month to Cardiff Small Pox Hospital, Caerau—15 cases were sent there. 50 of the patients (30 males and 20 females) were under 12 years of age, and 48 (21 males and 27 females) were over that age. Two cases of Chicken Pox were also treated in Cefn Hospital during the year.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1930, 7,446 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

*For Medical Practitioners.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 577; Sputum for Tubercle, 189; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, Nil; Blood for ditto, 8; Specimens for Gonococci, 46; Other specimens, 35; Total, 855.

*Schools.*—Swabs from Contacts, 807; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 575; Total, 1,382.

*Health Department.*—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria 320; ditto, from Suspected cases, 41; ditto, from Contacts, 1,280; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Sputa for Tubercle, 2; Smears for Gonococci, 112; Other Specimens, 89; Total, 1,845.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 3,216; Blood for Typhoid, 22; Sputum, 4; Faeces and Urine, 16; Smears for Gonococci, 2; Other specimens, 13; Total, 3,273.

*Other Institutions.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 65; Sputa, 25; Other Specimens, 1; Total, 91.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1930 in a nett saving of over £600 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

## NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

## MORTUARY STATISTICS:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bodies removed to Mortuary	28	28	31	47	39	43	36	44	37	52
Number of Postmortems	12	15	19	30	20	21	16	22	22	26
Inquests <i>re</i> above	28	23	31	47	37	42	27	30	27	27

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN NEWPORT.

## HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital.*—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

*Cefn Port Sanitary Hospital.*—This Hospital is used for Small Pox cases in the town or port. Cases from outside are also admitted.

*Tuberculosis.*—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after-care for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

*Maternity Hospitals.*—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to three private nursing homes. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyderry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Woolston House Infirmary has a Maternity Home for poor law cases,

## HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

*Royal Gwent Hospital.*—The Corporation, through the Mayor subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Woolston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes to mothers requiring rest, etc.

*Professional Nursing in the Home.*—The serious lack of such service in town has now been remedied by the establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association.

This Association made 1,361 visits to 103 cases on behalf of the Corporation. 666 of these visits were in reference to children under five years of age, and 685 visits to patients over five years of age which included pneumonia, measles, meningitis, and septic diseases, and special maternity cases. The Corporation made a grant of £100 to the Newport Home Nursing Association for this work.

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst reports as follows :—

The total number of samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act for the year ended December 31st, 1930, was 189. Of the 101 were Official Samples and 88 were Informal or Trial Samples.

The detailed list of articles examined is as follows :—

Milk, 76; Butter, 27; Cheese, 10; Ice Cream, 11; Lard, 1; Margarine, 4; Tea, 8; Ground Ginger, 4; Black Pepper, 1; Vinegar, 1; Ice Cream Powder, 1; Dusting Powder, 5; Turkish Delight, 1; Liquorice Allsorts, 2; Tinned Foods, 10; Olive Oil, 1; Dessert Fruit, 3; and Cakes, 4.

*Milks*; of the 76 samples examined 70 proved to be genuine in every respect, but 6 failed to satisfy the standards of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 4 samples being deficient in fat to the extent of 33.67 per cent., 30.33 per cent., 9.33 per cent., and 2.33 per cent., respectively, one sample containing 5.18 per cent. of added water and the remaining sample containing 5.30 per cent. of added water and in addition was deficient in fat to the extent of 5.37 per cent. Every sample of milk



was carefully examined for preservatives and added colouring matter but in no case was either found to be present.

The average composition of the milk samples over the year was : Fat, 3.52 per cent. ; Solids not Fat, 8.78 per cent. ; Total Solids, 12.30 per cent. ; and the following table shows the relative composition when compared with previous years :—

Year.	Fat. %	Solids not Fat. %	Total Solids. %
1927	3.67	8.73	12.40
1928	3.42	8.72	12.14
1929	3.42	8.80	12.22

The detailed composition arranged under my usual classification is :—

*According to Content of Fat.*—Under 3 per cent., 5; 3 to 3.49 per cent., 29; 3.5 to 3.99 per cent., 26; 4 to 4.49 per cent., 13; 4.5 per cent. and over, 3.

*According to Content of Solids not Fat.*—Under 8.5 per cent., 2; 8.5 to 8.69 per cent., 21; 8.7 to 8.89 per cent., 29; 8.9 to 9.09 per cent., 16; 9.1 per cent. and over, 8.

The *Butter* samples, 27 in number, proved to be genuine with no admixture of foreign fat. The moisture content was below the legal maximum in each case and in no instance was any boric acid or other preservative present.

The samples of *Margarine* were also satisfactory in character, being composed of wholesome ingredients, free from preservatives and containing less than the legal maximum of water.

The specimens of *Lard* were also perfectly genuine and the acidity was negligible in amount.

A number of specimens of *Cheese* wrapped in tinfoil have been examined both from the point of view of their composition and also as to their freedom from metallic contamination. All of the cheeses were made entirely from milk and with one exception, no trace of metallic contamination was present. One cheese, however, whilst free from lead contained an appreciable quantity of tin amounting to 1.57 grains per pound of the metal and an official sample of this cheese was taken and found to contain 0.95 grains per pound of tin. This contamination by tin is not in itself serious but taking into consideration the increasing tendency to pack articles of food in metallic foil and other containers, it is necessary to exercise strict vigilance in this respect.

Various articles of tinned foods including *Meat, Fish, Vegetables, Fruits* and *Soup* have been examined for their general purity and for the presence of metallic contamination. It is satisfactory to report

that all of these preparations were highly satisfactory as regards their general condition and no trace of lead could be detected in any one specimen. Traces of tin, however, were present in the majority of cases, in quantities varying from small traces to 1.28 grains per pound.

Specimens of *Ice Cream* of local manufacture have been examined for total bacterial count and the presence of the bacillus coli. As regards general cleanliness, these were on the whole very unsatisfactory as the majority failed to satisfy the standards of the Ministry of Health for Grade "A" Milk.

Various *Sweets* and *Dusting Powders* used in their preparation have been analysed and found to be free from all traces of arsenic and other deleterious metallic compounds, and in those cases where colouring matters have been added, these were found to be of a perfectly harmless nature.

The samples of *Tea* which have been examined have proved to be genuine and to contain no sweepings or exhausted leaves and no special comment is necessary as to the remaining samples submitted, all of which were passed as genuine and satisfactory, and I am pleased to report the small figure of 3.17 per cent. over the whole of the sample received as having been found to be adulterated during the year.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*Butter.*—The percentage of water varied from 12.14 to 15.64.

*Cheese.*—7 of the samples were taken for the detection of the contamination by tin from the tinfoil wrapping. The 4 Formal and 5 of the Informal were found to be free from tin. 1 of the Informal sample contained 1.57 grains of tin per lb. The vendor was notified, also the London Port Sanitary Authority. Another sample was taken but only contained a small percentage of tin.

*Five samples of Dusting Powder* were analysed for the presence of arsenic. 4 samples contained 1.5 parts per million each. The fifth 5.0 parts per million. In the latter case the vendor was written about the high arsenic content.

*The samples of Dessert Confectionery* were free from prohibited colouring matter and contained less than the legal maximum of sulphur dioxide.

*Ice Cream.*—3 of the 8 informal samples contained traces of formalin. They were followed up by official sampling when the samples were returned as genuine as only one of them gave "obscure reactions" indicative of the presence of formaldehyde. As to cleanliness only one of the 3 official samples conformed to the standard of "Grade A" Milk. Of the 5 informal samples returned as "genuine" only one conformed to the standard of "Grade A" Milk.

*Lard.*—Excess of water was absent in all. The acidity varied from 0.28 per cent. to 0.73 per cent.

*The Liquorice* samples were free from prohibited colouring matter. No arsenic or other deleterious substances were present in any of them.

*Margarine.*—Boric acid was absent in all the samples. The water varied from 13.10 per cent. to 15.68 per cent.

*Tea.*—The percentage of ash varied between 5.32 and 6.00. They were all genuine teas, free from damaged leaves and sweepings.

Samples of tinned beans, carrots, lobsters, pineapples, rabbit and pork and sausages, were taken for the detection of the presence of tin. In 2 samples tin was absent, in 5 less than 1 grain per lb. was found, whilst in the other 3 there was a little over 1 grain per lb.

*The sample of "Turkish Delight"* was free from arsenic or any other deleterious metallic compounds.

*The Vinegar* contained 4.36 per cent. acetic acid.

*Adulterated Samples.*—If the sample of Cheese found to be contaminated by its tinfoil wrapper, and the 3 samples of dirty Ice Cream are counted as adulterated, the percentage of adulteration of the "formal" samples is 5.9 and of the "informal" 4.5; thus 5.3 per cent. of the total samples taken were adulterated, compared with 4.8, 7.0, 3.0, 4.76, 2.45, 5.0, 3.10, 2.5, 4.5, and 4.7 during the past 10 years.

*Prosecutions.*—In five of the six adulterated cases of Milk, the Vendors were prosecuted and small fines were imposed in each case—both vendor and servant were fined in one instance. In the remaining case—that with a deficiency in milk fat of 2.33 per cent.—the vendor was warned.

*Quality of Milk.*—The average quality of the *unadulterated* milk sampled during the year was exactly the same as that for the past 10 years as regards milk fat content, and slightly above the 10 years' average as regards solids not fat:—

		Milk Fat.		Solids not Fat.
1930	...	3.59	...	8.80
1920-29	...	3.59	...	8.79

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, this work has increased considerably of late years. New regulations have made the task of guarding our food supplies more onerous. During 1930 no fewer than 19,411 visits were made to 15 different classes of trades or premises used for the preparation and sale of foods.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Six licences were issued under this Order during 1930, namely, for Certified Milk, 2; Grade A. Tuberculin Tested Milk, 1; Grade A. Milk, 1; and Pasteurised Milk, 2.

6 samples of Graded Milks were submitted for bacteriological examination—3 of Pasteurised Milk, 1 of Grade A. Milk, 1 of Grade A. (T.T.), and 1 of Certified Milk. All were found to comply with the Order and standard. 1 of the Pasteurised samples was also examined for Tubercle Bacillus with negative results.

### T.B., DIRT AND PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN MILK.

Including the Pasteurised sample just referred to, 8 samples of milk—7 of them of ordinary fresh milk were submitted for the Pathological Test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. It is satisfactory to be able to report that all of the samples gave negative results. 13 samples of ordinary milk were also sent for bacteriological examination and count, the results were: of "High Bacterial Purity," 2; Good Bacterial Purity, 2; Satisfactory, 5; of Moderate Bacterial Purity, 4. Judged from the results of the examination of the samples submitted to the Cardiff and County Laboratory, the cleanliness of the milk sold in Newport was on the whole quite satisfactory.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order:—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector:—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)]:—Nil.

28 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 256 Bovine animals were examined; these were found satisfactory.

### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1930 was 34,190, including 3,831 beasts, 1,682 calves, 7,133 pigs, 6,797 sheep and 14,747 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 40,676 for the years 1925-1929.

*Condemned Foods.*—76,293lbs.—over 34 tons—of various foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction or "conversion" during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat which accounted for 63,590lbs. Of Fish 2,273lbs. were condemned, Milk 671½lbs., of Fruit 7,176lbs., and of Tinned Foods 2582¾lbs. Apart from the meat the reason for condemnation in every case was defective position. Of the 63,590lbs. of Meat dealt with the chief trouble was



Tuberculosis — 26,581lbs.; Inflammation and Chills accounted for 3,701lbs., Blood Poisoning and Abscesses 8,268lbs., Fluke Disease and Dropsy, 7,685lbs., Emaciation 6,366lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 4,455lbs., Actinomycosis 708lbs., Quarter Evil 500lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 1,115lbs., Other Causes 2,727lbs. 59,949lbs. of the total amount of foods condemned was dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, 7,760lbs. at the Provision Market, 277lbs. at the Railway Station, 3,069lbs. at Cold Stores, and 5,248lbs. at other private premises.

### BLIND PERSONS' ACT.

There were 169 Blind Persons (96 males and 73 females) on our register for 1930. Of these, 134 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind." 122 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 12 were in Poor Law Institutions and Mental Institutions. The total number of persons, who in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 36, made up as follows:—

Mentally defective	...	...	...	5
Physically defective	...	...	...	14
Mentally and physically defective	...	...	...	4
Deaf-blind	...	...	...	13
				—
				36
				—

There was one registered person in Newport in 1930 per 567 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 700 inhabitants.

Apparently the proportion of blind persons in Newport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 11 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1930 the number had been increased to 56,853, and it is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within the last 2 or 3 years.

#### *Grants to Unemployable Blind.*

93 of the 122 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total means of income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Grants to Blind Aid Society, Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £2,313.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act.

### HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The Government and Local Authorities are doing a vast amount of work in promoting the better health of the nation throughout the whole of life—including the expectant mother, child birth, infancy, school life, and afterwards; but all their efforts will be partly wasted if the public do not appreciate the importance of contributing their share, by following the laws of health and protecting others from infectious diseases. Carelessness in the latter direction leads to outbreaks of infectious diseases which entail not only ill health and loss of work but considerable expenditure of public monies.

Persistent efforts are being made to educate the public in health education.

The monthly journal "Better Health" (first published in Newport in March, 1929) has been continued. 2,000 copies have been distributed monthly to the elder scholars in the Schools, the Domestic Science Teachers, Doctors and Dentists (for their waiting rooms), Hairdressers, and to the homes visited by Health Visitors, and to the Public Libraries, Clubs, etc. The local news consists of special articles monthly on some topical health subject and information respecting all Health Services.

Two Mass Meetings in connection with Venereal Diseases propaganda work were held on Sunday, January 12th—an afternoon meeting for women only when Dr. Rose Turner of London spoke on "Health, Home and Happiness" and films were shown to the 550 women who attended. At the evening meeting at 8.15 for adults of both sexes, Dr. B. Turner lectured on "A Danger to Public Health," and films were again shown. About 1,400 persons were present whilst hundreds of people failed to obtain admission. At both meetings suitable literature, published by the Social Hygiene Council and others, were distributed or sold.

Mother-craft classes for elder girl pupils were conducted weekly at St. Woolos and Crindau Schools by two of the Health Visitors. The time taken up by the other necessary duties of the Health Visitors restricts the extension of this useful work.

Books on the care of babies were distributed at homes where births occurred, pamphlets on the rearing of children one to five years and upwards, and booklets containing advice on Health were also distributed.

## WATER SUPPLY.

## RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro	...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	37ft.
Do.	Subsidy	86,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90ft.
		-----		
		665,000,000		

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

Reference was made in the 1927 Annual Report to the important extension of the Town's water supply at Talybont.

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 263 feet above sea-level.

In Table 18 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 49.04 inches compared with 46.99 inches in 1929, and an average of 47.30 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was January with 7.78 inches. February was the driest month with .51 of an inch. Rain fell 217 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1,439.5 compared with a five years' average of 1509.2 hours. The daily mean was 3.94 hours of sunshine (32.4 per cent.) June was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 55.9° F. and minimum temperature 43.9° F. The warmest day of the year was August 27th when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 86° F. The warmest night was August 29th with 63° F. The coldest days were February 20th and December 5th, 34° F., and the coldest night of the year was November 17th, 24° F.

## RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved during the year:—

## URBAN—

Number of Premises inspected	...	...	109
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	5120
do. Rats killed:—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	106
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins	...	...	1037
Total	...	...	1143

## PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—6,520. (approx.)				Where killed.		
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).						
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Brown ...	89	312	401	On Ships ...	...	898
Black ...	274	621	895	On Shore ...	...	398
Totals ...	363	933	1296			1296
TOTAL RATS DESTROYED:—						
URBAN ...	...	...	...	1143		
PORT ...	...	...	...	1296		
				2439		

## URBAN WORK.

## RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Inspected.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Totals		
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known
Private Houses ...	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and Breweries ...	6	59	127	5	16	30	—	75	157	5
Refuse Destructor ...	1	—	—	—	5	18	—	5	18	—
Hospitals ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Public Buildings ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc.	10	133	354	41	11	26	—	144	380	41
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces ...	16	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	8	4
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops	—	—	—	306*	—	—	—	—	—	306
Sewers ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	109	192	489	356	32	74	—	224	563	356

Number of Baits laid, 5,120.

\*Borough Engineer's figure.



## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895.

		Number of Plans passed (less 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	..	1793	5.7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	...	936	5.64	187	584 (1911)
1915—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year ending June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People.	
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes		Total for Newport People.
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.									
1919	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	
1921	102	.	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119	
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201	
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203	
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217	
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377	
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401	
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684	
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652	
1929	...	146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397	
1930	...	171	171	52	223	9	214	330†	501	553	544	
6 mo's to Dec 31 1930	...	...	...	53	53	2	51	...	...	53	51	
Totals	634	1452	2086	444	2530	61	2469	1385	3471	3915	3854	

\*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126 and 278 houses "To Rent."

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1930, 3,915 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 3,471 have been built under Corporation schemes, 1,385 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 61 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 3,854 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1930. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house, these houses, if they have been occupied

by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 21,197 of Newport's population.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 7,825 at the end of 1930.

Previous to the War, reference was made in each Annual Report to the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages, in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. This applies in particular to the unskilled workman with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the War, have benefitted those who can afford to pay the rents charged, especially those with small families; but the conditions under which a large proportion of the poorer people live constitute a serious menace to the health of the community. The question arises whether the financial aspect of the housing question should override the public health and sociological side of the problem.

Many of the poorer inhabitants have attempted to solve this defect in our housing schemes by erecting "shanties" and tents, and by occupying improvised vans in agricultural fields, and this cannot be prevented unless the authorities are prepared to provide wooden huts, etc., for the more or less temporary accommodation of such people.

In some towns special provision is made for the housing of families in which cases of tuberculosis exist.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

### WORK DONE DURING 1930.

#### I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	...	2812
Systematic Inspection enquiries	}	...	1354
Private Houses enquiries		...	1739
Vans and Tents	..	...	...
Registered Premises which were also Dwelling Houses	...	...	5103
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	3798
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	8
			<hr/> 14,814 <hr/>

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 :—

Systematic and others ... 1,354

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation :—17.

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit :—775.

## II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers :—568.

## III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

With the exception of the 17 houses referred to under heading I. (3), in all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of 14,814 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 1,618 houses with an estimated population of 9,499 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year. This figure includes 404 houses on the Maesglas Housing Estate with an estimated population of 1,992 persons.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 17 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 93 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above, with an estimated population of 301 persons.

*Flushing Cisterns.*—17 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. There are very few of the old houses now that are not provided with a flushing cistern for the w.c.; those that remain are mostly provided with one inside water closet also. 4,329 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Systematically Inspected...	1188	2607	1855	1115	1232	1399	1196	1354
Dealt with by Committee...	...	4	1	2	7	3	...	...
Closed ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Repaired ...	855	1179	1010	979	1070	898	332	298
Visits for Supervision of ...	2050	3074	3776	3102	2197	2321	2883	3147
Cleanliness—								
Houses on Supervision List	...	...	...	1125	1227	1222	1617	1618
Houses put on Supervision during year ...	92	38	2	...	186	...	403	...
Visits and Re-visits ...	2465	4312	2926	3632	4218	3020	4307	4282
Notices Verbal and Written	250	323	618	199	200	242	191	118

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1930. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less attention is possible in respect to other matters.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist among the poor in the town continue seriously to interfere with the proper control of these sublet houses. There were 15 houses on the register at the end of the year. 306 inspections and re-visits were made, and 9 notices were served for the abatement of 14 nuisances discovered. Most of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness.

#### SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1930 they numbered 29 and provided accommodation for 254 seamen. 432 visits and re-visits were made to these houses, viz. :—352 inspections and 80 re-visits. Only 9 nuisances were discovered, 2 due to want of cleanliness, and 7 due to sanitary defects. At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1931. 4 new licences were granted during the year. 1 case of Pneumonia occurred among seamen lodged in these houses. The patient was removed to Hospital.

#### SCAVENGING.

Moveable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers' premises :—

#### 1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	No. of Nuisances Discovered.	No. of Notices Served.
Factories ...	...	29	43	2	1
Workshops (including Bake-houses) ...	631	3424	355	97	75
Outworkers Premises ...	64	66	3	...	...
Totals ...	694	3519	401	99	76



## REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

32 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year (see also Table 16), namely, Scarlet Fever, 7; Diphtheria, 13; Puerperal Fever, 1; Pneumonia, 4; Small Pox, 1; and Tuberculosis, 6. 24 of the cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health Visitors, during 1930 :—to registered premises, 8,575; Inspections re meat, food, etc., 13,486; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 32,242; making a grand total of 54,303, compared with 52,607 last year.

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1930.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of Registered Premises.	Inspections made of all kinds of Premises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits	Nuisances Discovered.	Notices Served.
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418
1926	1357	40736	14683	1425	974
1927	1189	36463	12509	1348	794
1928	1040	37480	14216	2103	1080
1929	1019	36822	15785	1543	878
Averages	1175	38364	14202	1674	1029
<b>1930</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>35551</b>	<b>18752</b>	<b>1615</b>	<b>837</b>

783 complaints of great variety were received, against 742 last year. After investigation, all genuine cases were dealt with in the manner best indicated by the circumstances. Many of the complaints were of a trivial nature.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,618. Of these 1,046 are owned or subsidised by the Corporation (of which 404 are outside the Borough) and 572 are privately owned. The primary inspections numbered 3,798. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was necessary to caution them. In 86 cases (compared with 50 last year) written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 32 verbal notices. 484 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 17 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year. Since 1910 no fewer than 4,329 houses have been provided with flushing cisterns for the water closets.

COMPLAINTS.

783 complaints were received and attended to during the year. Many of them were frivolous but all were investigated. The number

f notices served respecting the 783 complaints was 544 to abate the 1,191 nuisances or breaches of the law thus discovered.

#### TABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 733. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. Again this year during the fly season the spraying of stables and manure dumps with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding was undertaken, and 906 such sprayings were carried out. 4 notices were served on occupiers for various nuisances, two being for accumulation of manure. It is believed that this work is very effective in keeping down the fly nuisance.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. There were 694 premises on the Register, inspections, 3,519; nuisances dealt with, 99; notices served, 76; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 401. 73 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness; 1 to want of drainage of floors; 2 to sanitary accommodation being insufficient, unsuitable or defective. 67 of the 99 nuisances were discovered in Bakehouses, 38 being due to need of limewashing. Closer attention is given to Bakehouses than to other workshops because of the food prepared therein.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 675 inspections were made of them. 11 nuisances were discovered, all being due to want of cleanliness; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. The keepers have much trouble with bugs, especially during the summer month, but commendable efforts are made by the keepers to keep the pests under control.

#### SUB-LET HOUSES (or Houses Let in Lodgings).

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (15). Considerable trouble is still being experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of cheap housing accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses are dirty, indifferent, and very undesirable tenants. To keep the houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 185 inspections were made, 8 of the 14 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness.

#### SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The 29 of these premises registered can accommodate 254 lodgers. They are dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

The various Acts of Parliament, Government Orders and Regulations issued during recent years have increased the work of food inspection enormously and also have made the duties much more onerous and exacting. The staff available for the work is inadequate to carry out the duties as they should be carried out. In the effort to supervise the preparation and sale of foods in the Borough, 19,411 visits have been made to 15 different classes of premises concerned. The classes of premises and the number of visits paid to each are enumerated in Table No. 20. 76,293lbs. of food were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption, compared with 83,007lbs. during 1929. 59,949lbs. were condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse, 7,760lbs. at the Provision Market, 277lbs. at Railway Station or Depot, 3,059lbs. at Cold Stores, and 5,248lbs. at other private premises. Beef and Veal accounted for 54,365lbs., Mutton and Lamb 2,981lbs., Pork and Bacon 6,074lbs., Fish 2,272lbs., Tinned Foods 3,254lbs., Shell Fish 1lb., Fruit 7,176lbs., and Rabbits 170lbs. Decomposition was the reason for the condemnation of 14,187lbs. of food. In reference to meat the chief cause of condemnation was Tuberculosis, which accounted for 26,581lbs.; Blood Poisoning and Abscesses came next with 8,268lbs. Fluke Disease and Dropsy accounted for 7,685lbs., Emaciation 6,366lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 4,455lbs., Inflammation and Chills 3,701lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 1,115lbs., Actinomycosis 708lbs., Quarter Evil 500lbs., and Other Causes 2,727lbs.

The conditions prevailing in the town were on the whole very satisfactory. In regard to cleanliness the worst offenders were keepers of Bakehouses and Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens. A total of 9 nuisances were discovered on premises where foods were prepared and sold. These were all remedied on the service of 72 informal notices.

*Private Slaughterhouses.*—There are only two of these premises licensed within the Borough. Both are in a fairly good state of repair and are well kept. 167 notices were received during the year in relation to slaughter, and a total of 597 animals were slaughtered: Cattle 37, Pigs 531, Sheep and Lambs 29.

*Public Slaughterhouse.*—This is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The supervision of the animals slaughtered occupies an enormous amount of time, as an endeavour is made to thoroughly examine everything slaughtered there. 51,188lbs. of beef and veal, 2,687lbs. of mutton and lamb, 6,074lbs. of pork, were condemned unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

*Bakehouses.*—The number on the register was 74 within the Borough; Inspections, 585 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 57. for which 45 notices were served; 232 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—40 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly



of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition, but that is probably because of the close supervision given to them.

*Cowsheds (12), Milkshops and Dairies (225).*—The 237 premises on the register have received 1,729 inspections. 47 new milkshops were added to the register and 44 removed during the year. There are now 3 "Special Designation" milksellers in the Borough—2 selling "Certified," 1 Grade "A," 1 Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), and 2 "Pasteurised." Only 6 nuisances or breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspections—4 at milkshops and 2 at cowsheds. All six were due to the want of cleanliness. The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is undoubtedly very effective in promoting cleanliness in the milk trade, but it has not been possible to give as much attention to the matter as it needs.

In conclusion it should be stated that every effort has been made to carry out the inspectorial duties imposed by the Public Health Acts, etc., and the numerous Regulations, but as fresh duties are being continually added without any increase of staff, it has not been possible to give sufficient attention to some of the work, although the Assistant Inspectors have performed their duties diligently and assiduously.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

SPENCER E. JONES,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*



Table 1.

CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1930.

Census, 1921.																	June 30th, 1930.						
Wards.	Area in Acres.	No. of Persons					Estimated No. of Houses			Average No. of Persons per Inhabited House	Estimated Population				Houses				Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (persons per acre)			
		Male	Female	Total	Inhabited	Void	Total	Male	Female		Total	Increase or Decrease since last Census	No. Built in 12 months	New Houses since last Census	Estimated No. in Borough								
															Inha- bited	Void	Total						
Crindau ...	277	4869	4747	9616	1599	...	1599	4736	4608	9344	-272	4-1	86-4	1670	11	1681	5.56	33.73					
Caerau ...	502	4530	5171	9701	1821	6	1827	4828	5502	10330	+629	67-1	394-21	2158	42	2200	4.69	19.78					
St. Woolos	244	3520	4341	7861	1476	7	1483	3594	4426	8020	+159	-1	71-12	1511	31	1542	5.20	32.86					
Tredegar ...	79	4087	3985	8072	1106	...	1106	3918	3813	7731	-341	...	20-1	1116	9	1125	6.87	97.86					
Alexandra	1251	6288	5041	11329 <sup>b</sup>	1337	3	1340	6013	4809	10822	-507	...	15	1351	4	1355	7.45 <sup>f</sup>	8.65					
Central ...	194	4226	3775	8001 <sup>b</sup>	1044	...	1044	3922	3497	7419	-582	-1	6-7	1032	11	1043	7.04 <sup>f</sup>	38.24					
St. Julians	421	5053	5315	10368	2041	...	2041	5378	5647	11025	+657	70	504-5	2509	31	2540	4.34	26.19					
Maindee ...	273	3721	3925	7646	1497	5	1502	3947	4158	8105	+459	46-3	305-3	1762	42	1804	4.49	29.69					
Victoria ...	175	4665	4654	9319 <sup>b</sup>	1599	1	1600	4278	4260	8538	-781	-2	25-2	1608	15	1623	5.26 <sup>f</sup>	48.79					
Lliswerry...	1604	5927	5860	11787 <sup>b</sup>	1894	10	1904	7376	7280	14656	+2869	36	920	2783	41	2824	5.18 <sup>f</sup>	9.14					
Whole Borough	5020 <sup>a</sup>	46886	46814	93700 <sup>b</sup>	15414	32	15446	47990	48000	95990	+4773	223 <sup>d</sup>	2346	17500	237	17737 <sup>e</sup>	5.36 <sup>f</sup>	19.12					
											-2483	-9	-55										
											+2290	214	2291										

<sup>a</sup> Includes 589 acres covered by water. <sup>b</sup> Includes Shipping Population. Total 828.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 171 Subsidy Houses In addition 52 Newport Subsidy Houses and 278 Houses under Corporation Scheme were built outside Borough.

<sup>e</sup> Includes 634 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 1452 Subsidy Houses. <sup>f</sup> Shipping Population excluded

<sup>g</sup> Includes 634 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 404 Houses under Corporation Scheme built outside Borough are not included.







**Table 3.**

**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified ...	36	6	6	5	53	10	9	5	6	83
	Certified by Coroner after P.M. ...						2	1	1		4
	Uncertified ...	1				1					1
	Inquests ...	2		1		3	1				4
Small-pox ...											
Chicken-pox ...											
Measles ...											
Scarlet Fever ...											
Whooping Cough ...											
Diphtheria and Croup ...							1	1		1	3
Influenza ...											
Erysipelas ...											
Tuberculous Meningitis ...											
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...											
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...											
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...								1		1	2
Convulsions ...											
Laryngitis ...							1				1
Bronchitis ...											
Pneumonia (all forms) ...			1	1	2		1				3
Other Respiratory Diseases ...							2	4	2	3	11
Diarrhoea ...											
Enteritis ...				2		2	1		1		4
Gastritis ...											
Syphilis ...											
Other Venereal Diseases ...											
Rickets ...											
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at Birth...											
Atelectasis ...		1				1					1
Congenital Malformations ...		6	1			7	1	1	2	1	12
Premature Birth ...		31	3	3	2	39	4				43
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...				2		2	2	1			5
Pemphigus ...		1	1	1		3					3
Meningitis ...							1				1
Other Causes ...				1	1		1	1			3
Totals ..		39	6	7	5	57	13	10	6	6	92

Nett Births registered :—Legitimate, 1,621 ; Illegitimate, 61 ; Total, 1,682.

Infant Deaths—Number :—Legitimate, 89 ; Illegitimate, 3 ; Total, 92.

Rate :—Legitimate, 54·9 ; Illegitimate, 49·2 ; Total, 54·7.

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,011 ; Population 95,990.

**Table 4.**  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1930  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number 3	Net		Number 6	Rate 7	of Nonresi- dents regis- tered in the District 8	of Residents not regis- tered in the District 9	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number 4	Rate 5					Number 10	Rate per 1000 net Births 11	Number 12	Rate 13
five y'rs Average 1920-1924	94305	2278	2255	23.91	1171	12.41	146	69	164	72.6	1093	11.4
five y'rs Average 1925-1929	(96993* 97141†	1841	1808	18.61	1206	12.43	156	67	131	72.2	1116	11.4
1925	97353	1989	1990	20.44	1218	12.51	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.4
1926	97553	1951	1933	19.82	1115	11.43	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.4
1927	(97090* 97350†	1772	1732	17.79	1241	12.78	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.4
1928	(96980* 97220†	1735	1693	17.41	1150	11.86	165	64	118	69.7	1049	10.4
1929	(95990* 96230†	1759	1691	17.57	1304	13.58	194	65	119	70.4	1175	12.4
1930	95990	1745	1682	17.52	1104	11.50	166	73	92	54.7	1011	10.4

\*Civil population for Death Rates.

†Population for Birth rates.

## SUMMARY for Year ending 31st December, 1930.

[illegible]



Table 6.

SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Ward.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk		(Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested) Milk.		Dried Milk		Total		
							Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pounds	Cost	Pints	Pounds	Cost
Crindau ...	11	68	1	29	9	118	2254	£ 21 s. 7 d.	532	£ 8 s. 17 d.	112	£ 8 s. 17 d.	2786	112	£ 39 s. 8 d.
Caeran ...	2	14	1	5	1	23	462	4 13 6	74	1 8 0	16	0 18 8	536	16	7 0 2
St. Woolos ...	5	7	...	4	5	21	336	3 10 2	252	4 4 0	2	0 3 4	588	2	7 17 6
Tredegar ...	16	38	...	13	4	71	1408	14 9 10	280	4 13 4	40	3 7 4	1678	40	22 7 10
Alexandra ...	20	31	2	14	4	71	1386	14 2 2	288	4 16 0	44	3 7 4	1674	44	22 5 6
Central ...	6	23	...	11	9	49	812	7 17 5	420	7 9 4	40	3 6 0	1232	40	18 12 9
St. Julians ...	5	31	2	9	1	48	1064	10 10 7	140	2 6 8	36	2 14 0	1204	36	15 11 3
Maindee ...	1	12	...	10	1	24	364	3 6 10	140	2 6 8	31	2 9 0	504	31	8 2 6
Victoria ...	12	28	6	12	4	62	1274	12 12 0	308	5 2 8	56	4 4 8	1582	56	21 19 4
Liswerry ...	52	142	...	88	31	313	5402	53 6 9	2016	35 2 4	328	25 19 4	7530	328	114 8 5
Do. Special diet cases	2	...	...	...	...	2	112	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0
Whole Borough	132	394	12	195	69	802	14964	146 17 23	4450	76 6 4	705	55 4 10	19414	705	278 8 4



Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1930, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
			All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
	Live Births	Still Births																
England and Wales ...	16'3	0'69	11'4	0'01	0'00	0'10	0'02	0'05	0'09	0'12	0'55	6'0	60	90'4	6'9	1'7	1'0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... ..	16'6	0'71	11'5	0'01	0'00	0'15	0'02	0'05	0'10	0'11	0'50	8'3	64	90'6	6'6	2'3	0'5	
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ... ..	16'2	0'69	10'5	0'00	0'00	0'08	0'01	0'05	0'07	0'13	0'43	4'4	55	91'8	5'9	1'2	1'1	
London ... ..	15'7	0'56	11'4	0'01	0'00	0'23	0'02	0'03	0'10	0'08	0'55	9'9	59	88'3	7'4	4'3	0'0	
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	17'5	0'63	10'53	0'01	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'08	0'01	0'16	0'44	3'0	54	90'5	7'5	1'9	0'1	

**Table 8.**  
WARD STATISTICS.

WARD.	NETT DEATH RATES. (per 1,000 population).															
	Nett Birth Rates per 1000 population	Nett Infantile Death-rate, per 1000 Births.	All Causes.		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases		Total Zymotic Diseases.		Tuberculosis.			Respiratory Diseases.				
			1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.						
											Lungs		Other Forms			
	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.				
Crindau	18'62	19'20	46'0	77'8	10'49	13'06	1'07	2'14	1'498	2'461	856	1'284	321	214	1'177	1'284
Caerau	12'78	10'91	53'0	141'6	10'36	12'68	...	484	097	2'227	678	1'162	194	...	581	774
St. Woolos	8'60	9'63	29'0	76'9	9'97	11'72	125	499	997	2'244	623	1'122	...	249	499	1'122
Tredegar	22'51	19'87	51'7	77'9	11'25	13'19	129	1'035	2'328	2'975	1'681	1'035	129	388	1'423	2'328
Alexandra	18'57	19'81	54'7	88'4	7'67	13'86	092	1'294	1'016	4'250	647	1'294	092	369	1'294	2'864
Central	19'14	19'76	91'5	102'0	16'85	17'25	135	943	2'696	4'718	1'348	2'696	539	...	2'022	1'752
St. Julians	15'69	16'10	52'0	39'3	9'70	11'43	091	454	998	1'995	816	907	...	091	1'179	1'905
Maindee	13'20	15'26	46'7	72'6	11'47	9'99	247	247	1'851	1'110	987	370	...	...	1'481	1'234
Victoria	16'86	17'17	34'7	54'4	9'72	9'96	...	468	2'342	1'171	2'108	703	...	...	468	1'757
Llisverry	22'99	23'21	68'2	38'1	9'21	9'89	477	205	1'706	1'842	819	1'023	068	205	1'569	1'501
Whole B'ro'gh	17'52	17'57	54'7	70'4	10'53	12'24	156	562	1'583	2'458	1'010	1'135	125	156	1'177	1'677

# Table 9.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,  
to June 30th, 1930.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11·6	2	243	57	13·4	82	34·8	72	87·7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5·7	...	203	110	12·8	146	2·6	719	53·4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4·6	...	127	103	13·0	67	4·0	1068	36·7
1917	1891	695	3	...	132	125	11	82	...	843	39·8
1918	1786	653	8	...	137	114	10	59	...	805	40·0
1919	1762	603	5	...	132	107	5	86	...	824	37·2
1920	2575	852	5	...	161	138	11	79	...	1329	35·5
1921	2458	751	4	...	127	105	12	60	...	1399	32·4
1922	2250	722	1	...	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34·4
1923	2141	819	3	...	103	84	12	64	4	1052	40·5
1924	2089	837	6	...	104	109	16	56	10	951	42·6
1925	2082	658	3	...	120	94	18	64	15	1110	33·9
1926	1976	556	8	...	114	76	19	70	11	1122	30·3
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33·2
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24	75	15	978	28·1
1929	1757	378	3	...	99	51	20	86	82	1038	23·1
1930	1833	448	8	1	80	20	40	85	49	1102	26·3



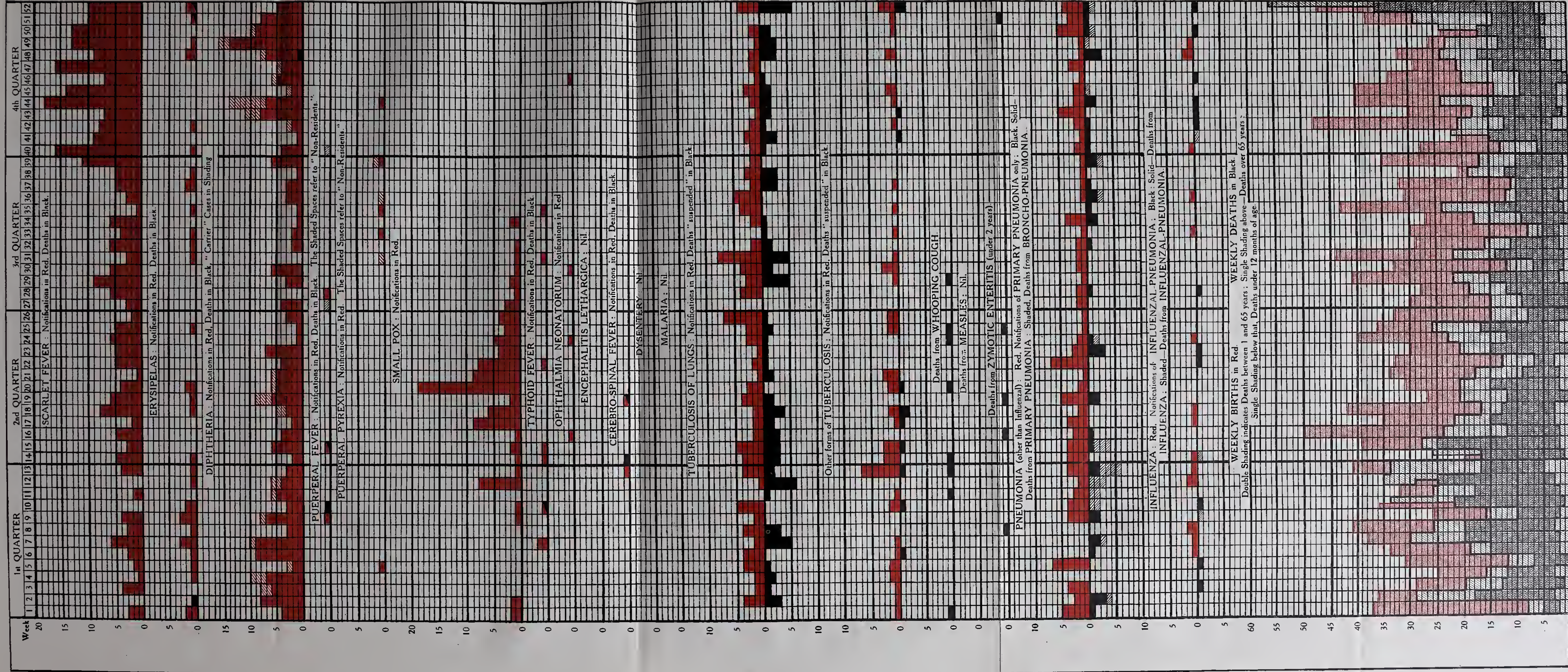
ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

[illegible]



Births, Deaths & Infectious Diseases Notification Chart, for the year 1930.

The notifications of, and deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia), refer to Residents only.





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St. Julians.

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Table 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.  
Summary of Notifications during the period 1st January, 1930—31st December, 1930.

Number of Notifications on Form "A"															Number of Notifications on Form "B"				Number of Notifications on Form "C"		Number of Notifications on Form "D"	
Age Periods.	Primary Notifications												Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	Primary Notifications			Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	Poor Law Institutions	Sana- toria			
	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up- wards		Total	Under 5	5-10				10-15		Total
Pulmonary { Males	1	1	...	5	2	5	15	11	8	15 <sup>1</sup>	6	2	71 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	7	64	3	68
Non- Pulmonary { Females	...	...	...	...	4	9	16	16	7	10	2	1	65	99	...	...	...	...	3	35	3	43
Pulmonary { Males	...	...	6	10	1	5	2	2	2	1 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	29 <sup>1</sup>	37 <sup>1</sup>	6	3	...	...	...	12	...	14
Pulmonary { Females	...	2	4 <sup>1</sup>	1	2	4	1	6	1	1	...	...	22 <sup>1</sup>	29 <sup>1</sup>	3	2	...	...	1	7	3	4
Totals ...	1	3	10 <sup>1</sup>	16	9	23	34	35	18	27 <sup>2</sup>	8	3	187 <sup>3</sup>	264 <sup>3</sup>	9	5	3	5	11	119	9	129
Bones and Joints { Males	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6
Bones and Joints { Females	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	3
Bowels { Males	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Bowels { Females	...	...	1 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	5 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glands { Males	...	...	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	19	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Glands { Females	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	12	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Brain { Males	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brain { Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin { Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin { Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidneys { Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	1 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidneys { Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eyes { Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eyes { Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals Non-Pulmonary Forms ...	...	2	10 <sup>1</sup>	11	3	9	3	8	3	2 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	51 <sup>2</sup>	66 <sup>2</sup>	9	5	3	5	1	19	3	18

The small figures shown are those notified "after death," the total being 3, same are included in the figures in which spaces they are shown.

Table 12.

YEAR, 1930.

School.	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.				WHOOPING COUGH.				CHICKEN POX.				MUMPS.				OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	School Patients.		Non-School Patients		School Patients		Non-School Patients		School Patients.		Non-School Patients		School Patients.		Non-School Patients		School Patients.		Non-School Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under age	Above age	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under age	Above age	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under age	Above age	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under age	Above age																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Alexandra	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	26	6	12	2	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</



**Table 13.**

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
1897 to 1930.

Year.	# Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	68.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8
1924	198	161	82.0	7	100.0	36	72.2	...	...
1925	241	154	76.0	39	87.2	54	87.0	2.1	14.3
1926	195	120	76.6	4	50.0	42	88.1	5.4	...
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	...	...
1929	351	95	88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7
1930	617	307	82.7	8	100.0	227	75.8	...	1.8

\*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 14.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.		1927			1928			1929			1930			1931		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Groceries ...	...	418	2	4	433	11	3	414	14	1	416	1	11	482	9	9
Meat and Fish ...	...	388	10	7	294	12	8	292	18	6	319	15	3	398	14	5
Vegetables and Fruit ...	...	30	11	0	26	3	0	14	7	0	0	15	0	29	0	0
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	...	239	0	6	226	19	4	205	0	10	252	6	8	399	6	10
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	...	9	0	0	9	2	6	16	7	6	11	2	0	16	16	9
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	...	123	2	1	149	18	3	228	17	10	309	11	9	358	8	0
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	...	147	16	1	114	0	5	123	19	7	142	0	6	141	13	8
Ironmongery ...	...	26	5	10	22	12	4	13	15	3	18	8	6	28	17	2
Crockery ...	...															
Drapery and Uniforms ...	...	122	13	3	47	16	5	189	0	0	61	0	2	42	14	6
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	...	96	1	0	151	12	2	28	3	10	124	10	9	273	15	3
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	...	30	9	11	24	11	1	24	0	5	22	17	5	33	5	3
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	...	903	8	3	472	18	9	618	8	8	431	4	6	895	11	0
Poultry and Poultry Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	18	7	50	14	9	42	11	2
Ground Expenses ...	...	90	0	5	121	6	11	79	8	0	69	3	2	102	15	9
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	...	101	16	10	82	10	3	93	16	11	72	7	7	72	5	9
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	...	435	15	7	342	3	4	317	16	1	318	10	4	393	19	0
Electricity ...	...	253	1	4	271	2	2	225	8	5	237	16	11	260	0	2
Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water ...	...	67	3	5	68	0	9	67	17	6	58	1	0	85	16	10
Rates and Insurance ...	...	205	19	0	216	9	9	210	13	10	183	3	7	205	2	2
Telephone Charges ...	...	15	1	0	15	15	7	16	6	0	15	19	1	31	12	5
Sundries ...	...	36	4	2	7	12	7	27	15	11	28	6	9	14	3	11
Disbursements ...	...	3	6	2	1	6	3	2	1	5	1	13	6	3	5	2
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses	...	909	17	9	1005	14	3	961	17	8	993	3	4	1052	11	4
Salaries { Domestic and Grounds	...	1150	2	9	1235	16	7	1266	7	1	1227	9	2	1213	0	11
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	...	714	3	10	818	6	5	746	11	9	424	14	6	455	17	9
Allowances, N. H. and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	...	43	2	7	49	6	2	52	6	11	49	7	10	73	18	11
TOTALS ...	...	6560	15	8	6209	9	2	6284	19	7	5840	5	11	7107	13	10
RECEIPTS ...	...	491	14	3	1833	13	2	1631	9	8	1386	19	3	1802	3	4
No. of Patients treated ...	...	176			275			246			406			601		

\*Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

Table 15.

# VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 31st December, 1930, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1930.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1929.		Total for 5 years 1925-9		Average for 5 years 1925-9	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—								
Suffering from Syphilis ... ..	85	18	69	22	511	143	102'2	28'6
"    Soft Chancre ... ..	29	1	34	1	145	5	29'0	1'0
"    Gonorrhœa ... ..	163	12	145	17	766	92	153'2	18'4
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	36	11	36	10	230	49	46'0	9'8
Total ... ..	313	42	284	50	1652	289	330'4	57'8
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—								
Syphilis ... ..	12	1	8	...	36	9	7'2	1'8
Soft Chancre ... ..	10	1	5	1	30	4	6'0	'8
Gonorrhœa ... ..	51	5	47	6	193	24	38'6	4'8
Non-Venereal ... ..	31	9	37	14	219	52	43'8	10'4
Total ... ..	104	16	97	21	478	89	95'6	17'8
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—								
Syphilis ... ..	22	14	40	35	296	164	59'2	32'8
Soft Chancre ... ..	6	...	8	...	25	1	5'0	'2
Gonorrhœa ... ..	42	12	60	10	292	88	58'4	17'6
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	70	26	108	45	613	253	122'6	50'6
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—								
Syphilis ... ..	1469	913	1578	739	9218	4783	1843'6	956'6
Soft Chancre ... ..	110	4	118	3	535	6	107'0	1'2
Gonorrhœa ... ..	1581	174	1572	261	8016	1253	1603'2	250'6
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	81	35	104	42	745	145	149'0	29'0
Total ... ..	3241	1126	3372	1045	18514	6187	3702'8	1237'4
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—								
Syphilis ... ..	24	83	161	51	884	490	176'8	98'0
Gonorrhœa ... ..	191	95	43	58	752	682	150'4	136'4
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	39	...	120	...	24'0	...
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	12	...	20	...	4'0	...
Total ... ..	215	178	255	109	1776	1172	355'2	234'4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds ... ..	147	86	194	80	1283	537	256'6	107'4
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given:—								
N.A.B., and others. Under '3 ... ..	85	68	87	52	293	411	58'6	82'2
'3 and under '6 ... ..	229	112	243	134	1442	1378	288'4	275'0
'6 and over ... ..	104	13	79	...	2017	6	403'4	1'2
1 c.c. ... ..	300	179	338	175	1181	622	236'2	124'4
5 c.c. ... ..	...	7	...	20	15	89	3'0	17'8
Total ... ..	718	379	747	381	4948	2506	989'6	501'2
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—								
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—								
For detection of Spirochætes ... ..	29	2	38	3	341	24	68'2	4'8
"    Gonococci ... ..	351	133	385	171	2083	626	416'6	125'2
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	270	124	351	109	2187	814	437'4	162'8
Others ... ..	8	...	11	2	71	12	14'2	2'4
Total ... ..	658	259	785	285	4682	1476	936'4	295'2
9. Number of Arsenobenzol Compounds issued from Health Department:—								
N.A.B., etc., under '3 ... ..	13	...	...	...	10	...	2'0	...
'3 and under '6 ... ..	37	...	62	...	464	...	92'8	...
'6 and over ... ..	30	...	44	...	354	...	70'8	...
Galyl '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	...	7'6	...
'4 ... ..	...	...	4	...	9	...	1'8	...
Total ... ..	80	...	110	...	875	...	175'0	...



Table 16.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES and REGISTERED  
PREMISES.

Class of Premises.	NUMBER OF CASES.						TOTALS.
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia (Primary)	Smallpox	Puerperal Fever	Tuberculosis	
WORKSHOPS, ETC.:—							
Cycle Repairing, etc., ...	...	2 <sup>*a</sup>	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmaking ...	2 <sup>2a</sup>	1 <sup>*</sup>	...	...	...	...	3
Hairdressing ...	1 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>2a</sup>	1 <sup>*</sup>	...	...	2 <sup>2e</sup>	6
OUTWORKERS:—							
Tailoring, etc.,...	1 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>2a*</sup>	...	...	...	1 <sup>e</sup>	5
Totals for Workshops, etc. ...	4	8	1	...	...	3	16
Common Lodging Houses ...	...	1 <sup>*</sup>	1 <sup>c</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>	...	1 <sup>e</sup>	4
Fish Frying ...	2 <sup>2a</sup>	...	...	...	...	1 <sup>e</sup>	3
Ice-cream Selling ...	...	...	...	...	1 <sup>b</sup>	...	1
Midwives' Premises ...	...	3 <sup>2a*</sup>	...	...	...	...	3
Milksellers ...	1 <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>	...	...	1 <sup>*</sup>	4
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	...	...	1 <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	7	13	4	1	1	6	32

\* = Not removed to Hospital.

a = Admitted to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

b = „ Royal Gwent Hospital

c = „ Woolcston House.

d = „ Cefn Hospital

e = „ T.B. Institutions

# Table 17

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food, from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition.	Tuberculosis.	Inflammation and "Chills."	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses.	Fluke Disease and Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Accidents and Natural Death.	Actinomycosis.	Quarter Evil	Swine Fever and Erysipelas	Other Causes.	All Causes.
d Veal—												
Whole Carcases	...	19983	620	6510	5742	6246	1682	...	500	...	1414	42697
Parts of Carcases	708	1404	633	65	...	...	1960	...	...	...	434	5912
Animals ...	125	4027	562	590	44	...	...	708	...	...	408	5756
and Lamb—												
Whole Carcases	180	...	137	70	1584	...	658	...	...	...	...	2629
Parts of Carcases	63	...	30	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	150
Animals ...	38	...	...	2	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
d Bacon—						120						
Whole Carcases	...	796	590	816	153	...	46	...	...	775	200	3496
Parts of Carcases	...	93	...	40	...	...	52	...	...	30	121	336
Animals ...	200	278	1129	175	...	...	...	...	...	310	150	2242
Foods—						...						
...	1736 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1736 $\frac{1}{4}$
...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
& Cream	671 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671 $\frac{1}{4}$
etc.	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807
Foods—						...						
...	2272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2272
sh	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
ts ...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
s ...	4144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4144
Currants	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000
es ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719
berries	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
berries	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554
of foodstuffs	14187	26581	3701	8268	7685	6366	4455	708	500	1115	2727	lbs. 76293

**Table 18.**

**METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1930.**

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.752	46.8	37.8	9.0	41.8	40.5	89.0	42.3	44.9	7.78	44.0	258.5
February	30.104	40.8	33.2	7.6	36.5	34.5	80.6	38.2	42.6	5.1	66.3	277.0
March	29.859	48.3	36.6	11.7	41.4	39.5	83.2	41.9	42.6	3.18	105.4	365.4
April	29.791	54.1	41.5	12.6	47.3	45.2	83.8	47.7	45.5	3.79	131.0	413.3
May	29.979	59.2	45.6	13.6	52.1	49.5	81.7	53.4	49.5	1.75	130.8	481.2
June	29.999	69.5	51.7	17.8	61.3	56.8	74.6	60.9	54.9	1.07	238.2	494.1
July	29.849	67.6	53.4	14.2	61.2	56.9	75.9	61.6	57.8	4.18	185.8	497.3
August	29.857	68.2	53.8	14.4	61.2	57.8	80.5	61.3	58.1	5.90	188.3	450.2
Sept.	29.907	63.7	51.4	12.3	57.9	55.0	82.6	59.9	58.7	5.07	133.0	378.4
October	29.839	57.1	46.6	10.5	52.3	49.9	83.8	53.9	55.6	5.42	104.9	330.8
Novemb'r	29.851	50.2	38.9	11.3	44.4	42.6	85.2	47.6	51.3	4.79	70.9	265.4
December	29.844	45.1	37.1	8.0	40.7	39.7	91.3	43.2	47.2	5.60	40.9	243.4
										49.04	1439.5 hrs.	



Table 19.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1930.  
SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES.	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Sublet Houses	Workshops, Outworkers and Factories	Cowsheds	Milkshops	Bakehouses	Butchers' Premises.	Butchers' Small Goods Making	Provision Shops.	Ice Cream Vendors	Fried Fish Vendors	Hotels & Restaurants.	Stables	Open Spaces.	Back Lanes.	Reens.	Vans and Tents	Private Houses.	Houses & Cleanliness	Houses (re Flushing Cisterns)	Rats & Mice Act.	Public Buildings,	Infectious Disease Enquiries	TOTALS
<b>Accumulations—</b>																									
Of Refuse etc., injurious to Health	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	17	2	...	1	...	...	34
Of Manure	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive smells other than sewer gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
<b>Animals—</b>																									
Kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Closets—</b>																									
So foul as to be a nuisance	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	27
Choked	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	...	...	...	...	87
Without flushing cistern or cistern out of repair	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	17	...	1	1	61
So defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improperly situated	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Building in a dilapidated state	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	1	17
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation, without, or insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	14
Walls, etc., dirty	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Without water supply	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
<b>Drains—</b>																									
Defective	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	...	4	...	2	83
Choked	...	2	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	3	195
Inlet fitted with Defective Traps...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Absence of (proper)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
<b>Land—</b>																									
Open spaces improperly used for Vans & Tents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<b>Premises—</b>																									
Interior in a dilapidated state	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	3	60
Exterior do. do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	32	13	...	...	...	...	50
In a general dilapidated state so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So overcrowded as to be a nuisance	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	3	12
In a damp, dirty or insanitary state	5	...	7	12	...	4	38	4	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	156	26	...	...	...	...	260
Floors undrained or dilapidated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	49
With insufficient or without ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Light obstructed by Outbuildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Business improperly conducted in contravention of law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedding or Utensils in a dirty state	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dilapidated, dangerous Chimney...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Without a water supply or with impure water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Windows—Cords broken, &c., Woodwork rotten, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	...	2	64
Firegrate, chimney or boiler defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3	...	...	...	1	59
Emitting black smoke or smuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dilapidated outhouse or greenhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous condition	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	...	1	35
<b>Roofs—</b>																									
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	138	29	...	...	...	...	172
Guttering or downpipes defective or absent	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	14	...	...	1	...	120
Downpipes directly connected with drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
<b>Sinks—</b>																									
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Solipipe—</b>																									
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
<b>Urinal—</b>																									
So defective or foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
<b>Wastepipe—</b>																									
Of bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Of slop sink, bath, or lavatory defective	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	10
Of slopsink so foul as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Absence of slop sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Yard—</b>																									
Dilapidated, dirty, and insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Without paving or only part-paved or paving broken	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	1	...	...	...	1	104
Choked gulley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
<b>TOTALS</b>	11	9	14	37	2	4	57	18	73	12	...	5	...	4	4	2	...	18	1220	142	17	11	3	22	1615

Table 20.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1930

					No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered for which notices were served	No. of Notices served
<b>Registered Premises—</b>									
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	12	675	161	11	9
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	29	352	80	9	...
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	15	185	121	14	...
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	12	115	2	2	...
Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	...	1	1054	2	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	2	216	15	...	...
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	74	585	232	57	45
Fried Fish Premises	...	...	...	...	63	2167	24	5	3
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	225	1614	16	4	4
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	494	672	99	35	27
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	64	66	3	...	...
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	29	43	2	1
Midwives' Premises	...	...	...	...	43	44	3	...	...
Total					1034	7774	801	139	107
<b>Other Premises—</b>									
Private Houses	...	...	...	...	...	785	1614	447	27
Do. <i>Re</i> Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	470	2549	759	295
Do. (Systematic Inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	99	29	14	3
Do. <i>Re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	17	17
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Property after renovation	...	...	...	...	...	3798	484	142	86
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N.C. Act 1906)	...	...	...	...	...	79	224	...	...
Rats and Mice Act,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	9
Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	84	32	3	...
Schools (Public and Private)	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	...	...
Vans and Tents	...	...	...	...	...	1739	182	15	8
Stables (not Workplaces)	...	...	...	...	...	733	33	4	1
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	136	4	...	...
Rubbish Tips, and Open Spaces	...	...	...	...	...	158	28	4	4
Back Lanes	...	...	...	...	...	19	30	2	1
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Infectious Disease Enquiries (H.D. General)	...	...	...	...	...	2582	4699	22	11
Do. (M & C.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	228	119	...	...
Houses <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
<i>Re</i> Maternity & Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	3451	7722	...	...
Reens	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Blind Persons	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...
Total					...	14431	17811	1443	710
<b>Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.</b>									
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	5700	59	18	13
Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1213	21	12	4
Provision Market	...	...	...	...	...	921	...	...	...
Cold Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1722	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1255	2	...	...
Fried Fish Premises (see Registered Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G.W.R. Station	...	...	...	...	...	456	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold	...	...	...	...	...	462	...	...	...
Butchers' Small Goods	...	...	...	...	...	1481	33	3	3
Hotels, Restaurants, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	134	24	...	...
Cattle Market	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Total					...	13346	140	33	20
<b>Grand Total</b>					...	85551	18752	1615	837

Number of Complaints received	...	...	783
Number of Drains tested—Good	...	...	90
Do. do. Defective	...	...	62
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	658
Number of Houses Disinfected (Rooms 2796)	...	...	979
Number of Articles Disinfected	...	...	6733
Number of Articles Destroyed	...	...	42
Number of Manure Pits, Dumps, Stables and Stalls Sprayed	...	...	906
Number of Samples taken under the Food & Drngs Acts, &c.	...	...	206







